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U.S. Allies Impatient For Truce in Korea

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Mine Owners' Thugs Said They'd Shoot ... and They Did Frameup on Widen Mountain

By JOSEPH NORTH
CLAY, W. Va.

YOU get to the bleak village of Widen and its 250 red frame company houses by cutting across the mountains from Ivydale on Route 4.

The world is green here, the branches of the aged trees arch overhead and nature has built its own cathedral on the dizzy ridges. You look down into silent valleys that are as virgin as they were a couple hundred years ago when the ancestors of the Widen coal miners came in from Scotland, Ireland and England to hack the clearings out of the wilderness.

This, the maps tell you, is where Daniel Boone lived.

West Virginia is the 46th state in density of population and off the main highway you go miles without meeting a soul. But you know that sixteen miles in you will cross the boundaries of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company which owns outright 125 square miles of your native land.

You have just been to the strikers food headquarters at Ivydale where you met Daryl Douglas, a square-shouldered man of thirty-nine who has spent all his adult years in these mines and who is one of their foremost strike leaders.

HE IS A STEADY man with an open countenance and his firm voice is courteous. He was measuring out flour and potatoes, bacon and beans to the miner's wives who come every



THREE OF THESE ARE FRAMED ON MURDER CHARGES: Fifty Widen, W. Va., miners are herded into a cell built for 10 in Clay County Prison. They were grilled

for eight days by State Police after coal corporation gangsters shot up their food kitchen in the Widen mountains. The trial starts July 27.

Tuesday to get their week's allotment of food which the United Mine Workers has made possible. His sandy-haired boy of ten is helping him.

Douglas is a busy man these days, busy as he was when he ran the motors at the mine and he suggested you head on to

the food kitchen which is some sixteen miles away, near the town of Widen. "That's where it was" he said.

I had told him I came down from New York, to write the truth of the Widen story, something no paper there has done. He is glad I came to tell the

truth, there is plenty of it to tell, he smiles, and he pulls a sack of potatoes to the counter. He said I could get the whole story and the lay of the land at the food kitchen which the caravan of gun thugs had shot up at 4:20 A.M. that morning of May 7. They came in ten

cars that morning after they had cruised by in 100 cars the day before shouting "Remember Four A.M."

The strikers knew what that meant and they sent delegations all day to everybody they knew who had a say about these

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Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT PART do the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have in the notorious operation "Project X"—for subversion in the East European democracies—for which the U. S. government allocated \$100,000,000?

This question is suggested anew by the role in Stockholm of George Meany and Walter Reuther who head the AFL and CIO delegations, to the congress of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions. They were most distinguished there for pressing their "Project X" policy as against the increasing inclination among European ICFTU affiliates and their respective governments towards big-power negotiations.

Reuther went so far in a

speech before the ICFTU congress as to call for more subversion and provocations behind the "Iron Curtain" adding "it need be also with weapons."

THE DISPATCH in the New York Times of July 7 that reported on Reuther's speech, also disclosed that he and Meany joined on a letter to President Eisenhower appealing for greater financial support for "Project X" type of activities in East Germany. Reuther personally flew to East Berlin to step up the CIO's part in "Project X."

"Project X" is no longer the secret it was when an amendment to a Mutual Security Bill sneaked through by Rep. Kersten of Wisconsin made it law. While its supporters were reluc-

tant to say much about it, after the Berlin Riot they blossomed forth with sweeping claims to justify it. Spencer D. Irvin, foreign news commentator of the Cleveland Plain Dealer notes that much of the \$100,000,000 "has been used, and not just for the welfare of the people who escape to the West."

Nor was there any secrecy a day after the Berlin riots when President Eisenhower allotted another \$50,000,000 specifically for West Berlin, for use in the war against East Berlin.

NOR IS THERE a secret any more of the part the top CIO-AFL labor leaders have in operation "Project X." Long before "Project X" became a law, both AFL and CIO leaders

sought a place in the State Department's sun by offering "labor attaches" to help in any subversive operations that could be developed through labor channels. The late William Green wrote an editorial in the American Federationist of April, 1950 in which he called for help to the "undergrounds" in East Europe and China.

"All organized groups of democratic citizens in this and other countries should band together to aid the underground forces..." he wrote.

"We have many citizens who are familiar with foreign countries and can serve our nation... by helping to organize and maintain resistance in the nations grabbed by Stalin. These resistance groups should provide

the best possible intelligence sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war. This is one contribution all groups and all exiles can make..."

IN MORE recent days the AFL inspired well-placed publicity in some of the most circulated magazines to play up its contribution to operation "Project X." Last September's Readers Digest, for example, carried an article by Don Robinson, who has edited an AFL publication and has been doing publicity work for the ICFTU's machinery here. The article is a "glorification" of Irving Brown, the AFL's "roving ambassador" abroad. He is described as a "one-man OSS" and was cred-

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'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Was Foiled

See Page 5

Even Senators Feel Winds of Peace Blow

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS as to the whole course of U.S. foreign policy are at last being asked in Congress—and by some of the most powerful figures on Capitol Hill. The troubled concern expressed by some of these Congressmen reflects the deep crisis of American foreign policy and the yearning of the people for peace.

This questioning is whether, under the cloak of "peace," we have not actually embarked on a path of military conquest. Few of these Congressmen propose realistic alternatives for peace, but just as the world-wide demand for peace produced the questioning it can also produce the alternatives.

OUTSTANDING in this connection was the speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), who announced regretfully to his colleagues that his conscience compelled him for this first time in his career to vote against appropriations for Mutual Security Administration.

"While we continue to pay lip service to efforts to unite the nations of the world in effective coalition for peace," Sen. Gillette declared, "we have actually changed the course of our progress and the goal of our endeavors by emphasis on the development and perpetuation of a military machine."

Sen. Gillette is a man who speaks on foreign policy with more authority than most Congressmen. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was one of the original members of the eight-man bi-partisan Senate Committee that helped steer U.S. participation in the UN. Of these original eight Senators only one other, Walter F. George (D-Ga), is now in the Senate and even he announced that this would be the last time he would ever vote for Mutual Security Appropriations.

GILLETTE, while mistakenly continuing to blame the USSR for the world's ills, charged that the path to "militarization" rather than peace had been taken three or four years ago, even before the present Administration took office.

"While the trend toward militarization of our foreign policy has grown even more pronounced under the new administration," he declared, "than it was under the previous one, this trend began some years before the present administration took office. I opposed that trend when it began. I oppose it even more vehemently today."

"I believe we have lost sight of our goal of peace," he stated, "in our pursuit of the goal of world-wide military security."

The claim that MSA or its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, was for "economic" rehabilitation is being refuted, he said, by the fact that 90 percent of the MSA appropriation is for armaments while only 10 percent is for "economic aid."

Declaring that he would vote for the bill if it were really for economic aid, Gillette added: "But the entire emphasis in this bill is on purely military considerations. There is in this bill unmistakable proof of almost complete militarization of our entire foreign policy."

"I URGE," he went on, "a return to the crusade for peace through world-wide cooperation in the United Nations on which we embarked in the closing years of the late war, and I urge that we turn away from the crusade of arms in which we are now engaged, and away from the course that leads straight and unerringly to a final global atomic catastrophe from which conceivably no single man, woman or child would come out alive."

I stand for placing the emphasis on peace and disarmament. (Continued on Page 15)



I WANT YOUR UNION BOOK!

STATE COURT RULES AGAINST HOUSING 'LOYALTY OATHS'

SO-CALLED "LOYALTY Oaths" for tenants of federally-aided low-rent housing projects were ruled unconstitutional last week by the New York State Supreme Court. The ruling was handed down by Justice M. Henry Martuscello in Brooklyn. He held that the Federal statute and the New York City Housing Authority action did not provide tenants with "due process of law" guaranteed by the Federal and State Constitutions.

The "loyalty oaths" are provided under a law offered by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep., N.Y.) and enacted July 5, 1952 during the rush of Congress to adjourn. Under the Gwinn Amendment each principle tenant in a federally-aided project must certify that neither he nor anyone else occupying his apartment is a member of any organization listed as "subversive" by the Attorney General.

ON DEC. 11 the local Housing Authority adopted a resolution requiring all present or prospective tenants to sign such certificates.

The suit to the Supreme Court was brought by Mrs. Rebecca Peters of 188 Ten Eyck Walk, Williamsburg Houses, in behalf of herself and others on the ground the Authority's action was "capricious, arbitrary and unreasonable." The city authority operates 18 such projects housing 19,945 families.

JUSTICE MARTUSCELLO pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court had questioned the constitutionality of the Attorney General's "subversive" lists.

"Such a legislative mandate should be based on a finding that the organizations listed have been found to be subversive after a hearing granting all the safeguards of due process as understood by our courts since the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. No such hearing is provided by Executive Order 9835 nor by the Gwinn amendment."

Justice Martuscello concluded that the amendment and the resolution adopted by the Housing Authority

lution adopted by the Housing Authority implementing it "depart radically from our prevailing concepts of fairness and do not afford due process of law." Since Congress had imposed an "unconstitutional requirement as a condition for occupancy in these low-rent housing projects, it would seem to me that the resolution of the authority is arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable," he said.

HEARN'S STRIKE NOW IN EIGHTH WEEK

Un-Americans Ganged Up on Them

By ELIHU S. HICKS

EIGHT WEEKS is a long time to be on strike. Bills mount up. Savings, if any, disappear. Your feet ache from the daily pounding of the pavement. You see the boss use a scab union, lying newspapers, and even the federal government to break your strike—but you keep walking.

That, in brief, is the story of 800 department store workers in New York City whose strike against the Hearn stores started May 14.

Last year Hearn's, which is run by the Albert M. Greenfield banking transportation and real estate interests, began a change-over to self-service selling with the avowed purpose of cutting out jobs. Within a few months more than a thousand workers had been fired.

THE WORKERS, through their union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (then independent), insisted that the company, at least recognize seniority in the lay-offs and severance pay.

Finally, after months of negotiations, the workers were forced to strike, calling on the rest of labor and the public for support.

Last week the Velde Un-American committee came into town and immediately summoned six leaders of District 65 to testify about their past and present political beliefs and activities.

ical beliefs and activities.

During the two-hour inquisition Carl Andren, union vice-president in charge of department stores, revealed that the boss had threatened that a Congressional committee would come in to harass the union in the event of a strike. And, said Andren, "Here it is."

From the start, Hearn's management made it clear that it was going to try smashing the strike and the union. Taking expensive ads in the daily newspapers, the company put out every McCarthyite charge and smear that the ads could hold. Charging that the union leadership (which is well known for its own red-baiting) is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist-dominated," the boss demanded that the CIO reconsider its decision to readmit the union to its ranks. District 65 had become affiliated with the CIO the day the strike broke, after having been expelled during a CIO witch-hunt purge of its ranks. Now the CIO had decided that the 65 leadership, through consistent red-baiting, had "cleaned itself" and was now "respectably" anti-Communist.

THE UN-AMERICANS now took up the boss' club and attempted to beat the union-leaders into submission. Having experienced

PHILADELPHIA

July 4th Fireworks in Philly

ILGWU Women Strike For Union Democracy

A MASS REVOLT, mainly of women, under the slogan "democracy and freedom," broke out here against David Dubinsky's local machine, as the July 4 holidays began. With 4,000 of the 5,000 members of Local 15, International Ladies Garment Workers Union involved, and resentment over wage-cuts powering the struggle, the workers shut down the bulk of the industry and picketed union headquarters for the resignation of Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross.

The long-brewing struggle powered largely by the indignation over discriminatory wage settlements and wage cuts agreed to by William Ross, manager of the Dress Joint Board, exploded when Ross moved to eliminate Josephine Spica from serving as business agent to the 40 of the 55 shops that were under her jurisdiction.

Miss Spica was elected business agent for 13 years. The bulk of the shops she serviced were arbitrarily shifted by Ross to Benjamin Feldman and Joseph Carreiro, who were appointed business agents. With the industry paralyzed and the workers determined, the heads of the Dress Manufacturers Association called David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, into the picture. They threatened to sue the union.

Last week Dubinsky wired Miss Spica to accept the orders of Ross or her resignation would be requested. Most of the workers involved are women, but cutters and other men in the trade are also active in the fight. Italian-Americans are predominant, but there were also hundreds of Negro, Jewish and others in the meeting.

About 80 percent of the industry's dress and children's garment shops are down. The climax of the long fight came last Thursday night when 1,500 angry workers packed the auditorium of the union's hall and waited for a joint board meeting to announce the decision on their protest involving Miss Spica. Their anger was stimulated by the shut-off on Ross' order of the air-conditioning system, and the lockup of extra chairs in the basement of the hall. Then came the announcement that no decision was reached

by the joint board. The women left the hall to return Monday morning to get the decision.

"We will give them 72 hours," said Miss Spica, "to decide what they want to do."

"But if another business agent tries to deal with any chairlady who refuses, and as a result she is fired, then it's up to the membership to do as they see fit."

Some of the women were less patient and wanted to force an immediate showdown. But Rose Caruso, chairlady of the local's executive board, said, "We've been fighting this for six months."

At Tuesday's meeting it developed that resentment over "sellout" wage deals gave chief impetus to the explosion. Miss Spica said at the meeting yesterday that Ross and George W. Taylor, the impartial industry chairman, were "used by members of the employers' association to give the biggest sell-out I have ever seen."

"Let's be on the up and up," she continued. "If there are to be reductions then we should tell people about them."

She stressed her fight was not a fight against the union but against "a dictator."

"Ross says I am just a plain rank and file, that I never became a union leader," she went on. "Ross never was among the rank and file. I hope I never forget how it was down in the shops."

Miss Spica charged Ross with demanding "rubber stamp" delegates from the locals to the joint board.

"Ross said he would fire me if I don't send stooges to represent the local in the joint board," she said.

"Is this a dictatorship?" she asked, as the audience shouted in the affirmative.

"The pay cuts were put across without the knowledge of the workers," she went on, and charged that in some cases wage differentials were allowed of as much as 25 percent on garments.

ed two other congressional union-busting "investigations," however, the labor leaders knew that "a trap is being set" and refused to answer the committee's stock questions.

The very next day, ailing committee chairman Rep. Harold Velde demanded that the National Labor Relations Board decertify District 65 and pave the way for a scab union which the boss had brought into the stores. Velde's demand was made from a hospital bed in Mount Sinai Hospital where he had been kept abreast of the anti-union hearing the previous day.

The same day, the NLRB turned down the union's unfair labor practices charge against the company, insuring the company's union a chance to force a strike-breaking election.

ON THE PICKET lines the workers—Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Italian, Irish—continue their answer. Sun-burned from the weeks of marching in the summer heat, pickets appeal to the passing shoppers. The company has tried to lure the public in by running a phony 20 percent sale.

Most of the pickets are women, many are white haired mothers and grandmothers who have spent

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Steel workers in a Pittsburgh mill.

Bay State CIO Maps Fight on Runaway Shops

Special to The Worker

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.

ONCE CONSIDERED a "special textile problem," the run-away shop today is an immediate menace to workers in the electrical, radio and machine industries throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States. This was recently stressed by James B.

Carey, president of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE-CIO). Led by the mammoth Western Electric, General Electric, and American Bosch Corporations, the southward industrial migration is threatening at least 2,000 jobs of mass production workers in New England. The wage scales of many more thousands, painfully built up over the years fare the immediate prospect of being smashed to starvation levels.

IN WESTERN Massachusetts,

heart of the New England hard goods and textile manufacturing industries, the past year has seen announcements by dozens of the largest manufacturers, of plans to "decentralize" the shift production elsewhere. Such items as refrigerators, auto parts and transformers, electrical appliances, etc., are now to be manufactured in government-subsidized plants in low-wage areas in the South and West. Smaller shops have threatened to close up and take off for the hinterlands,

lock, stock and barrels.

The issue boils down so clearly to jobs or no jobs, unions or no unions, that every section of labor is recognizing that the battle against run-awayism and the rural wage differentials is one that labor must win and quickly.

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THE CIO Industrial Union Council of Western Massachusetts, representing some 20,000 workers, made this fight the central theme of its 11th annual conference held recently in Springfield. Delegates endorsed a four-point program to protect their jobs and established a continuing committee "to marshal all community organizations in the effort to halt the Southern migration." The program, which Senators and representatives have already pledged to support, calls for:

1. Abolishment of Certificates of Necessity and accelerated tax write-offs to build new plants for the defense program when the new plants are intended actually for civilian goods production.

2. Repeal of the Fulbright Amendment to the Walsh-Healy Act which permits lower minimum wage rates on government contracts.

3. Legislation to raise the national minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour, and the Department of Labor to cease issuing Trainee Permits allowing corporations to hire workers at 60 cents an hour.

4. Amend the Taft-Hartley Act to allow workers in rural and Southern areas to organize without fear of intimidation.

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THREE MONTHS before the conference Westinghouse union officers had to take aggressive steps when the run-away plot directly threatened the jobs of 1,500 of the electrical plant's 4,000 workers.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R- (Continued on Page 10)

It Adds Up to Bigger Steel Profits

Special to The Worker

PITTSBURGH

AMERICA'S steel companies will take back four dollars and more for every dollar they pay out in wage increases under the 8½-cent an hour agreement with the CIO's United Steel Workers.

The wage increases will cost the companies about one dollar a ton. The price increases bring them four dollars a ton and more.

The steel companies as a group will net a minimum of \$300,000,000 a year out of this four-to-one deal on America's output of more than 100,000,000 tons a year. The J. P. Morgan bankers' U. S. Steel Corp. will grab \$100,000,000 of this huge sum.

The official pretext for raising steel prices \$4 a ton is that the employers must get the funds to pay the 8½-cent increase. But a little arithmetic shows what the Steel Trust is getting away with.

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LET US APPLY this arithmetic to U. S. Steel and see what the

men get and what their bosses are getting.

"Big Steel" had 294,000 employees at the end of last year. Of this number some 200,000 are production workers in the basic steel industry, who will get the 8½-cent raise.

Each worker averages about 2,000 hours of work a year. And 2,000 times 8½ cents brings \$170 a year. That is what the individual steel worker will get to help support his wife and two to four children.

And the 200,000 workers together will get a total of \$34,000,000 a year more—or 2,000 times 200,000.

That \$34,000,000 doesn't worry the Morgan bankers. Their Big Steel plants produced 34,000,000 tons of steel ingots last year. And when they compare \$34,000,000 with 34,000,000 tons they find that the wage increase costs them just one dollar a ton.

One dollar a ton goes to labor. And four dollars a ton in price increases goes into the company treasury. That leaves a net take

of three dollars a ton on 34,000,000 tons or more than \$100,000,000 a year.

We say MORE than \$100,000,000. The four dollar increase applies only to common "carbon" steel. The price increases on the finest grades of steel are much higher.

*

THE STEEL companies could easily have paid the wage increases out of their fat profits without adding a cent more a ton. U. S. Steel netted \$49,000,000 in the first three months of 1953 paying taxes, high officers' salaries and all other expenses. That's a profit rate of nearly \$200,000,000 a year or six times the wage increase.

Big Steel, in fact, has netted more than one billion dollars since the end of the war, after paying all taxes, etc.

Bethlehem Steel netted more than \$400,000,000 since the war's end.

National Steel, the baby of Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey

and his M. A. Hanna Co. and old Ernest T. Weir, netted \$275,000,000 in the same period.

Republic Steel, which is remembered for its part in the Memorial Day Massacre of 11 steel workers in Chicago, netted another post-war \$270,000,000.

And the Mellon family's Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.'s post-war profits are pushing toward the \$200,000,000 mark.

None of these companies—and other steel companies—needed an extra cent a ton to pay the extra wages.

*

THE WORKERS, of course, will not actually get \$170. Withholding taxes will take \$30 to \$40 and more out of the extra annual pay. And some of this tax money will flow back into the Steel Trust companies again in government armament purchases.

No Pittsburgh newspapers are publishing these facts. But facts are facts. The companies could pay the workers much more without charging the consumer, who is usually a worker too, any more.

World of Labor

Political Resolutions vs. Political Action

By GEORGE MORRIS

GEORGE MEANY, during a London stopover en route to the Stockholm Congress of the ICFTU, said in reply to a newsman's question that organized labor in the United States would establish a labor party like England's "if necessity demands."

In his comment, Meany said that British and American unions differ "only in methods." He said that enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law has led the AFL to formation of its Labor League for Political Education and added:

"So far, that's all we have felt we should do, but if necessity demands us to go down the road toward a political party we'll do it."

Unfortunately, Meany is willing to say even as much as the above only when he is 3,000 miles away from our shores. In his domestic comment he steers clear of even an inference that American labor may some day go for a party independent of the Democrats and Republicans.

I am not suggesting that the issue of an independent labor-backed political party is an immediate one. But it is of immediate importance for labor to know where it is headed. If, as Meany's comment in London implies, a new political party would be a higher stage in the trend that forced the AFL to organize an arm for political action (as the CIO did some years earlier) then it should also follow that labor should steer its course towards such an eventual goal—that its PRESENT political action and influence should be increasingly independent in form and spirit.

THE POSITION Meany stated in London seems

to be more clear and spelled-out in the political resolution adopted at the recent convention of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. That resolution calls for "an independent political action movement" in the present parties until a "political realignment" of the parties has been achieved.

The end result towards which, presumably, the UAW aims, is like England's "realignment" that would draw a clearer line of demarcation between the labor and conservative camps. To achieve that end, the UAW calls for conferences from the congressional or state level on up to national conferences in Presidential years, in which all labor, farm, liberal and undoubtedly (although not mentioned) the Negro people's organizations, would be united "as an independent political action movement" to obtain the most positive immediate election and legislative results.

This "independent political action machinery," says the resolution, must get into motion now "on ward, precinct, block and neighborhood" basis. In short the machinery for achieving the best results now within the old parties or independent of them, must be built from the bottom and involve the mass of rank and file unionists and other voters.

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THERE ARE QUITE a number of other unions, both AFL and CIO, that have at least formally agreed to the above political perspective and the outlook Meany expressed in London.

Also interesting is the opinion expressed by former COP, now independent, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon in his July 5 New Republic article, titled "My Personal Declaration of Independence." He writes:

"Of course, if 20 liberals in American politics holding high position in their parties were willing to sacrifice their political futures, if necessary, in the cause of a needed more meaningful political regrouping and go 'independent' in the 1954 political elections, I believe that by 1964 their new party would have become the majority party and would elect its candidate for President. That is how close I think we really are to a

groundswell movement of political realignment in America."

Morse, I think, relies too much on big personalities, and, on the other hand, he doesn't even mention the absolutely necessary role of labor to make such a possibility a reality. But he nevertheless stresses the basic trend taking place as follows:

"Great changes are taking place at the political grassroots of America. Most of the professional politicians are unaware of it. However, a political realignment is growing in the thinking of the American people and it is the thinking of voters that is all important as a forerunner of a great political change. What it will take to crystallize into the formation of a new party or realignment is for time to tell. But I am convinced that sooner or later that crystallization will occur."

The picture drawn by Morse is confirmed in many parts of the country where labor and other groups make even a small effort in political action. A very significant example is the "contagious" spread of labor political action in many of the smaller Illinois cities that resulted in the sweeping into political power of CIO, AFL and independent unionists on either Republican, Democratic or independent tickets.

This is clear evidence of initiative and vigor at lower levels. The real drawback on political action is the absence of initiative and vigor at a higher level of labor's leadership.

*

WE HAVE FINE statements on political action from leaders like Meany and Walter Reuther on at least the immediate tasks. Not a labor leader who doesn't remind us that great stakes will be settled in next year's congressional elections. But the disparity between words and actions is as wide as the Pacific. Reuther is keeping on file the UAW political resolution (which calls for immediate action down in the wards and precincts). The AFL does little more. When do these leaders think their organizations will get into stride? A couple of months before the 1954 elections? Before many months pass campaigning will already begin in some of the states for the congressional candidates of 1954.

Your Paper This Week — A Chat with the Editors

WE THINK our readers will agree that we are not being overly boastful when we challenge any other U. S. weekly to match this issue of *The Worker* in sensationally interesting, readable and useful stories.

Take the eye-witness account of the events in East Berlin by Gertrude Gelbin (who incidentally is the wife of the famous German novelist, Stefan Heym). The story is not only exciting; it is true, which

is more than can be said of the accounts printed in the columns of our wealthier contemporaries. And the analysis Miss Gelbin gives us makes understandable what in the big commercial papers was bewildering misinformation.

OR TAKE the report on the West Virginia miners by Joseph North, another eye-witness piece by a veteran reporter on the American labor scene. Joe North

was bred in Pennsylvania some thing over 40 years ago and for the past 25 years he has been participating in, observing and writing about the struggles of American workers.

Joe North works and writes in the great tradition of labor reporting of John Swinton, Lincoln Steffens, John Reed, Jack London and Mary Heaton Vorse. He covered the hunger marches in the early 1930's, the Terre Haute gen-

eral strike in 1935. He was in Michigan for the auto sitdowns in 1936-37 and was back a couple of years later for the Ford drive. His coverage of the strikes and frameup in West Virginia is another fine service not only to Worker readers but to the entire labor movement.

AND EVEN these two smash pieces, don't exhaust our table of contents. Item: George Morris' expose of U. S. right wing labor

leaders' shameful role in Wall Street's espionage plot. Item: Abner Berry's analysis of the NAACP's 44th convention. Item: profile of a grand woman, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, and a poet's recollections of another, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. And, we might add, so forth.

A weekly paper which prints such vital facts certainly cannot expect financial aid from the big (Continued on Page 15)

CHINESE-NORTH KOREANS READY TO SIGN WITHOUT RHEE

U.S. Allies Impatient for Korea Truce

WHEN the military transport Gen. S. D. Sturgis steamed into New York harbor, friends and relatives were on hand to cheer 1,500 GI's returning from Korea. The veterans, by all

accounts, were tight-lipped and bitter. To the signals of greetings, said the United Press, "the soldiers waved back, but their eyes seemed to light only as they spotted familiar faces in the welcoming crowd."

"Apparently," said UP, they were "more angered at the Korean truce snarl than happy at getting home."

The anger was directed at Syngman Rhee, South Korean dictator who has refused to agree to the armistice proposals worked out by the U. S., the British and the rest of the UN command, on the one hand, and the North Koreans and Chinese, on the other.

"I'd like to shoot Rhee," said Cpl. John Deemer, 22, Pittsburgh, one of the most decorated veterans aboard. "I saw Rhee one day, and I'm sorry now I didn't take a shot at him," said Cpl. Robert P. Kremnitzer, Brooklyn.



SEN. WILLIAM KNOWLAND

THE GI's REACTION although more violent, was typical of that of many Americans, but not all. Sen. William Knowland (R-Cal.) acting Senate GOP leader, on a TV program last Sunday attempted to justify Rhee's sabotage. "I think Mr. Rhee was not sufficiently consulted (on truce terms)" by either the Truman or the Eisenhower administrations, Knowland said. And he supported Rhee's demand that the U. S. guarantee

forceful unification of Korea under this discredited dictator.

Although there was no confirmation that Knowland was voicing the Administration's considered position, there was abundant evidence that Eisenhower's Asst. Secy. of State, Walter Robinson, was pampering and appeasing Rhee in the dragging negotiations in Seoul. In any event it was clear that the U. S. government was not seeking a prompt conclusion of truce with

the energy and sense of urgency desired by other governments.

DESPITE this obvious fact, the Chinese-North Korean command on Wednesday notified U. S. Gen. Mark Clark that it was ready to proceed with the signing of an armistice and called for an early meeting at Panmunjom. "Although our side is not entirely satisfied with the reply of your side (as to U. S. lack of responsibility for Rhee's sabotage), yet in view of the indication of the desire of your side to strive for an early armistice and in view of the assurances given by your side," the Chinese-North Korean message to Clark said, "our side agrees" on a meeting to implement the armistice agreement already reached but not yet signed.

IN NEW DELHI, the All-Indian Congress Party of Prime Minister Nehru proposed a "very prompt" meeting of the U. N. General Assembly to deal with the "impossible demands" of Syngman Rhee. The Party also urged a prompt informal big-power conference to discuss world problems, including disarmament.

FROM LONDON comes word that among the subjects which the British government wants discussed at the meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers in Washington (the so-called "Little Bermuda" conference) is "further

measures to get a truce in Korea and make it stick."

In the House of Commons, Acting Prime Minister R. A. Butler, was questioned closely by Labor members on the truce delay caused by Rhee. Butler replied that if efforts now being made to "change the attitude" of Rhee should fail, "further steps" could be taken and that one of them would be to call a special session of the UN General Assembly.

To what extent Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is actively postponing the truce in Korea is something only time will reveal. But certainly the continuation of the war in Korea aided the complicated and devious maneuvers in which he was engaged.

For one thing was obvious, Dulles and Eisenhower are opposed to the conference of chiefs of state of the U. S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union proposed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill last April. They fear the resolution of outstanding differences now existing between the socialist camp and the West.

ONE TACTIC is to keep the Korean war pot bubbling.

Another is to provoke and incite disturbances in the People's Democracies of Eastern Europe, and to exploit those disturbances in such a way as to make the socialist and democratic camp appear weak.

Chairman Alexander Wiley

JAWHARLAL NEHRU

(R-Wis) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has already seized upon the riots in East Berlin, and policy changes in Hungary and Romania as proving that since the socialist world is "about to collapse" it is not necessary for the western powers to meet and negotiate with Premier Malenkov of the USSR.

But this attitude not only irritates the British, who are deeply desirous of a world settlement and the resumption of East-West trade; it also exposes to British public opinion the basic anti-peace objectives of the U. S. imperialists.

"Britain's concern," the London correspondent of the New York Times cabled Sunday, "seems to be accentuated by a belief that the U. S. is too rigid in its attitude and unwilling even to explore the possibilities of the new conciliatory mood of the Kremlin."

WITH REFERENCE to the (Continued on Page 13)

Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

(Continued from Page 1)

ited with having contacts "inside the leadership of the Czech Communist Party." That was on the eve of the Slansky arrests. After a description of Irving Brown's skill in guiding secret subversive groups and gangsters, the writer says Brown is working under Jay Lovestone, who is executive secretary of the AFL's "Free Trade Union Committee" and director of the international affairs committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Both Lovestone and Brown are AFL delegates to the ICFTU congress.

"Lovestone," says the Readers Digest article, "has overall supervision of Brown's work and of similar work being done by AFL representatives in Japan, Formosa, Indonesia and South America. To date Brown's operation has cost the AFL close to \$1,000,000."

SO OPEN have some of the AFL "intelligence" activities become that recently the New York Daily News ran a story out of Frankfurt, Germany, on March 16, 1953, headed "AFL Sponsors Anti-Red Ring in Berlin," reporting that the AFL was contributing \$10,000 a month to a "spy group" working "behind the Iron curtain," called the "Kampfgruppe" (Combat Group) and that the money for it was forwarded through the Central Intelligence Service. The alleged objective of this group was to "collect information" on alleged "slave camps." The inter-

esting thing about that story which appeared in the most circulated paper in the country, is the absence of any comment, much less a denial, of it, by the AFL.

But the most significant piece of evidence on the operations of Irving Brown came out in January 5, 1953 issue of Trybuna Ludu, daily in Poland and reported in the April, 1953, issue of the World Trade Union Movement, organ of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in an article titled "Irving Brown, Alias 'Bronzovy'."

LATE last December, according to the story, a group of Poles who headed a secret terrorist agency in Poland working under an agreement with American Secret Service in Europe, surrendered to Polish police and handed over all their material, archives and dollars in their possession. The documents revealed that the group entered into an agreement with U.S. intelligence to supply information through transmitters and to receive in turn, arms and funds. But this group also entered into a dual agreement with a man named "Bronzovy" who jointly with a group operating for the ICFTU also paid dollars for information. Bronzovy is the alias Brown used in his transaction with the Polish secret groups. The double operation by the spies caused a jurisdictional mixup according to the documents quoted in the WFTU journal. One document read:

"In the subsequent course of events, on Sept. 12, 'Bronzovy' in-

formed us that that according to information he had received, the whole conception was approved in principle, and that only a few details remained to be clarified. For this purpose he would fly to the capital on Sept. 15, returning on Oct. 10, convinced that he would bring back the money to pay us."

"He also told us that owing to our difficult situation he would give us an advance from his own budget which was primarily intended for other purposes. The advance amounted to 5,000 . . ."

THE surrendered documents also revealed that there is an ICFTU section operating under U. S. secret service along trade union lines. In this specific case some Polish "socialists" abroad were the instruments "Bronzovy" used to establish relations.

Of late, especially since the change in Washington, we have witnessed a bit of a controversy on whether it is proper for the new administration to still use the name "Project X" operators. Westbrook Pegler, the McCarthyite takes the view that Brown, Dubinsky, Lovestone are "Communists" and the AFL is "corrupt" and the whole bunch is not worthy of the trust U. S. Intelligence places in them. This reactionary columnist wants them dumped in favor of persons he would regard as more "trustful."

HOWEVER that debate may

be settled, there can be no doubt that the pro-war anti-Soviet line of the top leaders of the AFL and CIO has led them to take on the function of intelligence agents and to completely disregard the basic interests of their members.

The story of Irving Brown is repeated in the story of Walter Reuther, brother of Walter, representing the CIO in Europe. He has been just as boastful of his operations. When Walter Reuther calls for more activities of disruption and sabotage "if need be with weapons" in the countries of New Democracy, he is following the logic of the line of the CIO and AFL leadership on foreign policy.

But it is no less important to point out that the Reuthers are forced to conceal their dishonorable functions. Reuther's own union's convention last March adopted a resolution calling for acceptance of Premier Malenkov's proposal for settlement of all disputes by peaceful negotiations. The resolution went on:

"Through long experience organized labor has demonstrated that negotiations at the bargaining tables can become a satisfactory alternative for a contest of economic power when both sides prefer peace to war. Negotiations is not appeasement, neither in collective bargaining nor in international relations."

We know that unless we find a way to talk it out, we shall

be forced eventually to shoot it out, with tragic consequences which no man dares to contemplate."

THIS COMPARISON of diplomatic negotiations to wage contract negotiations, sounded real and convincing to the UAW's convention. Sir Vincent Tewson, head of the ICFTU opened the Stockholm Congress with practically the same remarks. But Reuther never really meant to take his own resolution seriously and his and Meany's line is to scab on the peace movement.

Just as in a war between employers and workers, the union-hating employer wages war against the union just so long as he has a sizable number of scabs and other strikebreaking help to encourage him, so in the field of world relations, the pro-war forces will hold to their position if they are encouraged by "Project X" scabs. If men like Churchill have in recent weeks come to the conclusion that peace can be negotiated, it is because they recognized that their other alternatives have failed. Our State Department, apparently, still feels it can continue the keep-the-war-going line and expects the Reuthers and Meany to do their bit. But that is not what unions, like the UAW, voted for. The members of the CIO and AFL want peace and they expect their leaders to represent them, not the State Department.

'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Failed

By GERTRUDE GELBIN

BERLIN (By Mail).

I saw the riots in East Berlin June 17, the open acts in a plot that failed. This was to have been "Der Tag," aimed at carrying through a putsch that would achieve the downfall of the government of the German Democratic Republic, and create a second Korea.

The plans were worked out in detail. Fascist hoodlums were brought into the Democratic sector by the thousands, aided by paid and unpaid agents of the Right Wing Social Democratic "Ostbuero" (East Office), directed by American officers in uniform and in radio cars. They were supported by U.S. planes dropping leaflets. This is the story of how a war plot was crushed.

X-Day, Adenauer's government called it, and preparations for it were long standing, detailed and precise. In July, 1952, Adenauer's Minister of All German Affairs, Jacob Kaiser, announced: "The ground work for X-Day is as good as completed." X-Day was Kaiser's baby.

Newspapers of Monday, June 15, reported a weekend visitor from Bonn to the American Sector of Berlin: Jacob Kaiser. They also reported a second visitor during this time: Gen. Ridgway.

ON MONDAY, June 15, workers in one block under construction in the Stalin Allee housing project in the Democratic Sector of Berlin



OTTO GROTEWOHL
Premier of the German Democratic Republic

called a brief work stoppage. It was a protest against the East German Government's administrative order of May 28 which demanded a 10 percent overall raise of the output norm. Having expressed their protest, the workers went back to their jobs.

On Tuesday morning, June 16, members of the Ost-Buero hooked into the previous day's action and whipped up a demonstration. Some 4,000 construction workers, in orderly ranks, headed for the Building of Ministries at Leipziger corner near Friedrichstrasse.

As they neared the Ministry Building, their ranks became swollen with increasingly large groups which came out of the side streets: down-at-the-heel West Berlin unemployed and youths in the special brand of West Berlin Americana—peg top trousers or rolled up at the cuff dungarees and checkered shirts—part of the army bought for X-Day service by American taxpayers' money which the U. S. Congress ear-marked by vote for "propaganda."

AS THE demonstrators massed before the Ministry Building, a raucous, many-voiced chorus rose with the demand to see President Pieck. There isn't a worker in the German Democratic Republic who does not know that the president is ill and away from his desk. The demand became mingled with cat-calls and shouts for Walter Ulbricht, the Deputy Minister President. The Minister of Heavy Industry, Fritz Selbmann, came out of the building, climbed an improvised platform and, after informing the people that Ulbricht was not in the Ministry Building, asked and learned the purpose of the demonstration. He declared himself ready to hear the workers' complaints and to answer all questions. Hoodlums

from the crowd howled him down, forced him off the platform and exhorted the workers to "fight for their rights."

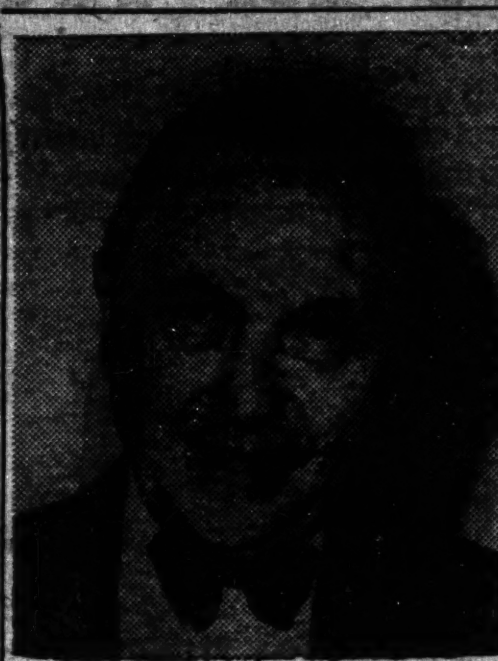
The ranks broke. Part of the workers returned to Stalin Allee and their jobs. Others went home. Others formed into discussion groups at the street corners along Unter Den Linden.

People on the busy street this sunny Tuesday afternoon glanced in passing at the corner gatherings and went on their way. A few stopped out of curiosity but did not remain. The traffic cops at the street intersections continued directing traffic. There was no one, in or out of uniform, who ordered the groups to "break it up," or who interfered with the right of assembly and freedom of discussion.

That evening, the Socialist Unity Party held its pre-announced functionaries' conference. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the new government policy which would correct the former policy and further insure raised living standards for the whole people—workers, farmers, intelligentsia, small private farmers and business owners. It was an enthusiastic conference. The functionaries were to take the discussions on the new government policy into the shops the following day as a first step toward correcting the justified grievances resulting from the previous policy.

The following day was June 17.

IN THE NIGHT of June 16 to 17, thousands of American-paid and American-led Nazified hoodlums streamed across the wide-open sector borders. They brought with them truncheons, bats, gasoline bottles and small caliber weapons. Among them were bicycle squads whose job was to call out the workers from the plants and lead demonstrations toward the center



KONRAD ADENAUER
X-Day Failed

of the town and the government buildings; messengers on motorcycle to transmit directives as the rioting progressed; terror squads; provocateurs; an army of storm troopers with specific tasks for Der Tag.

On the morning of June 17, the workers of Democratic Berlin, including those at Stalin Allee, reported as usual to their jobs. Work had hardly begun, when the American agents within the factories and shops commenced their X-Day assignment: calling on the workers to strike. The strike idea hit fertile ground.

The party functionaries who had attended the previous evening's conference had had no opportunity to explain and discuss the new government policy. Still rife among the workers were the dissatisfactions that had resulted from the old policy: the norm-raising and the other measures which the old policy had introduced in order to increase output and lay the foundations of socialism; the corner-cutting which bit into the workers' benefits and which deprived a great many lower middle class people of their food tickets and thus force them to buy food at higher prices.

A CONSIDERABLE section of the workers, but by no stretch of count all of them and by no means in all of the factories, declared for the strike. The bicycle squads were posted at the gates, ready to lead them. The trap, long planned, was sprung.

As on the previous day, it start-

ed as a demonstration.

In a few hours, it became a riot. Workers sweeping down Chaussee Strasse into Oranienburger Tor, chanting "Lower the norm!" were suddenly caught at the crossing by masses storming in from either side yelling for force and violence. Many tried to extricate themselves and found themselves wedged in and pushed along by the screaming mobs in cowboy pants and zoot suits.

Workers marching into Unter Den Linden saw the mobsters tear down the red workers' flags which fly from the street flagpoles. Those at the border sections saw the automobiles in the streets being turned over and set on fire. At Alexander Platz, one of the main shopping centers of Democratic Berlin, they saw the bats and cudgels smashing the plate glass windows of the People's Owned Department stores. They saw the hands that held these weapons reach in and plunder the wares. They saw the ignited gasoline bottles being flung into the People's Owned shops and booths where many of them, only that morning, had bought their cigarettes, where many of them customarily bought their after-work snacks of wurst and bread.

AT THE SECTOR borders, they heard American officers in uniform broadcast directives from civilian radio-equipped cars. In other cars, American-bought West Germans broadcast new slogans for the provocateurs to shout. From these sources, they heard that they had won "freedom" and that theirs was a general strike.

It was no general strike. Even those factories whose workers were on the streets were being partially run by the workers who refused to fall into the trap. And the factories which were struck were only part of Berlin's industry. The workers in the power houses, water works, telephone exchanges and in transportation never struck. But the news of victory, American label, poured into the streets from the radio cars.

The People's Police were withdrawn from the town center to forestall possible incidents which would give Western propaganda the chance to claim that the German Democratic Republic's Gov-

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'I Accuse!' Says Jean Paul Sartre

French author writes in the tradition of Zola; his accusation in the murder of the Rosenbergs is directed at the United States. . . .

[Jean Paul Sartre is a well known French author, probably best known in America as the father of Existentialism. An anti-Communist, M. Sartre's books and plays have been published and produced in the United States. This article was published in the newspaper Liberation on June 20 as an address to the American people.]

By JEAN PAUL SARTRE
PARIS.

THE Rosenbergs are dead but life goes on. That is what you wanted isn't it? Only yesterday we were their friends and you have killed them as fast as you could so that we should only be their survivors. You are counting on time to make us even a little more forgetful, a little more

skeptical about them to make you seem a little less cruel. Of course it will cost a little: There will be broken window panes in your embassies. But you will put in new ones and with a little luck, the cops will shoot on the European crowds and we'll have brand new dead, that will belong to us, and will make us forget yours.

You already played that trick on us with Sacco and Vanzetti and you won.

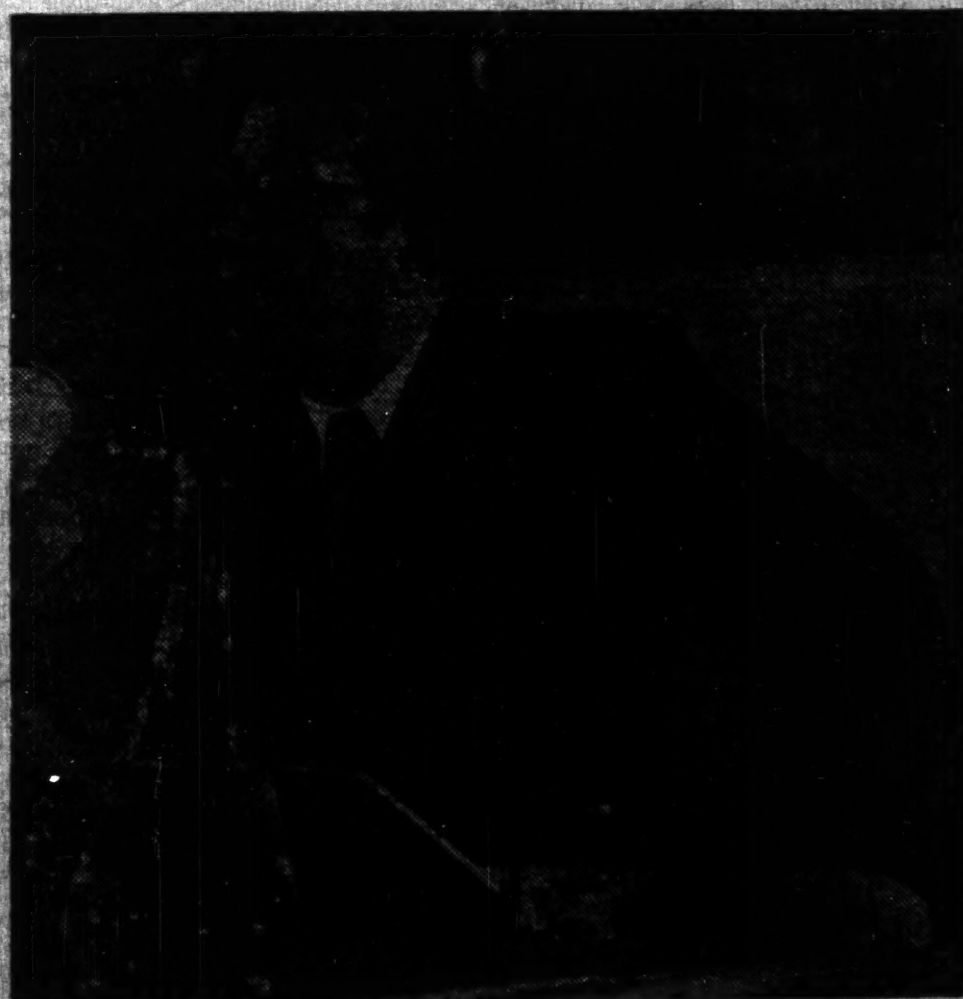
This time you won't.

On one point you will win: We want to harm no one: The horror and the contempt you awake in us we refuse to turn into hate. But you will never make us swallow that the execution of the Rosenbergs was nothing but a "regrettable incident," or even a judicial error. It was a legal lynching which smears with blood a whole na-

tion and which brings to light once and for all unequivocally the bankruptcy of the Atlantic Pact and your inability to lead the Western world. Your mistake, let me tell you what it was: You believed that the murder of the Rosenbergs was a private settling of accounts. Hundreds of thousands of voices cried out "They are innocent." And all you could do was answer, stupidly, "We are punishing two of our citizens according to our laws. It's none of your business."

WELL, now that's just it, the Rosenberg case is our business; innocents who are sent to their death is the business of the whole world. The spokesman of the Vatican himself, was saying only last Thursday "Civilization has before it a choice which will

(Continued on Page 14)



JEAN PAUL SARTRE

'To Eradicate Racism from our Land...'

Convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People cheered the call to make the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation a milestone for freedom...

By ABNER W. BERRY

ST. LOUIS
THE partly-filled opera house in the Municipal Auditorium buzzed after the keynote address of Dr. Channing Tobias before the 44th convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Tobias had been generously applauded when he declared in uncompromising terms that jimcrow must go. And the African people's resistance movements were cheered when a letter of greeting from Gold Coast prime minister Kwame Nkrumah was read from the platform.

The buzz, which spilled over from the meeting hall into hotel rooms and found its way eventually onto paper in the form of resolutions, came in response to a proposal for a decade of struggle to "eradicate racism from our native land." It was a simple proposal made in such a form as to indicate that not even the keynoter realized the drama of it, and its historical significance.

DR. TOBIAS had proposed that the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation be celebrated in

1963 in an America "with freedom, equality, justice and security for every man, woman and child irrespective of race, color, religion or national origin."

During the next decade, he said, the NAACP would build a "Fighting Fund For Freedom." Later in an extraordinary session, he was to remind the delegates:

"You can't reach the heart or the pocket book of a \$50 man with a 15-cent approach."

The delegates were aroused, however, beyond the need to raise money, as important as that is to any organization. One young delegate said in the lobby, opposing a critic who thought there was too much emphasis on fund-raising:

"It's not the fund-raising that's wrong; we need plenty of money to carry out our program. And I believe that if we can really work out a ten-year action program for full equality by 1963 nobody will balk at giving millions of dollars for the fight. What we need now is a spelled-out program."

THAT WAS WHAT they were buzzing about as they left the hall—a "spelled out program." In the three-hour special session on fund-raising where the ten-year freedom campaign was discussed, the delegates amended the proposal. What organizations will we work with to bring about the end of jimcrow? How about establishing a time-table? Shouldn't we say that by 1954 there will be an end to job discrimination? And by such and such a time Negroes will vote in every county of this country? And so the discussion went.

Dr. Tobias expressed in his report to the special session what the delegates had been buzzing about on Tuesday night, indicating by implication what full equality would mean:

"We can now eat in Washington, but we must also eat in Baltimore. We can now ride in Pullman cars, but we must ride anything that rolls. We are voting in Atlanta, but we must vote in every county in Georgia. We have a democratic army in Korea, but we must have one in Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri, and Fort Belvoir, Va.

"Some of us now have summer homes on the beaches and in the mountains, but all of us must be able to use the swimming pools and parks in our home towns. Some now can eat caviar in expensive restaurants, but all of us must be able to buy a hamburger or an ice cream cone whenever and wherever we want it. Some now send their children to exclusive schools, but all must be able to send theirs to a good education in their city or state. Some of us now live in mansions and on estates, but all of us must be free to get out of the ghetto slums."

THE IDEA caught fire among the 100-odd youth delegates whose spokesmen had said, "We who are young will have longer to live under freedom." In their sessions they detailed a plan of work as their contribution toward making the next ten years a decade of freedom. Their plan included the fight for Fair Employment Practices legislation, abolition of jimcrow schools and the hiring of Negro instructors and other employees in all schools, defeat of the quota systems in colleges and universities and the establishment of non-jimcrow housing on all campuses.

The general plan of the NAACP will be administered by a committee of seven regional directors and the national office staff. They are charged with working up the details and presenting campaign plans to get the freedom crusade before every organization and group interested in equality and democracy.

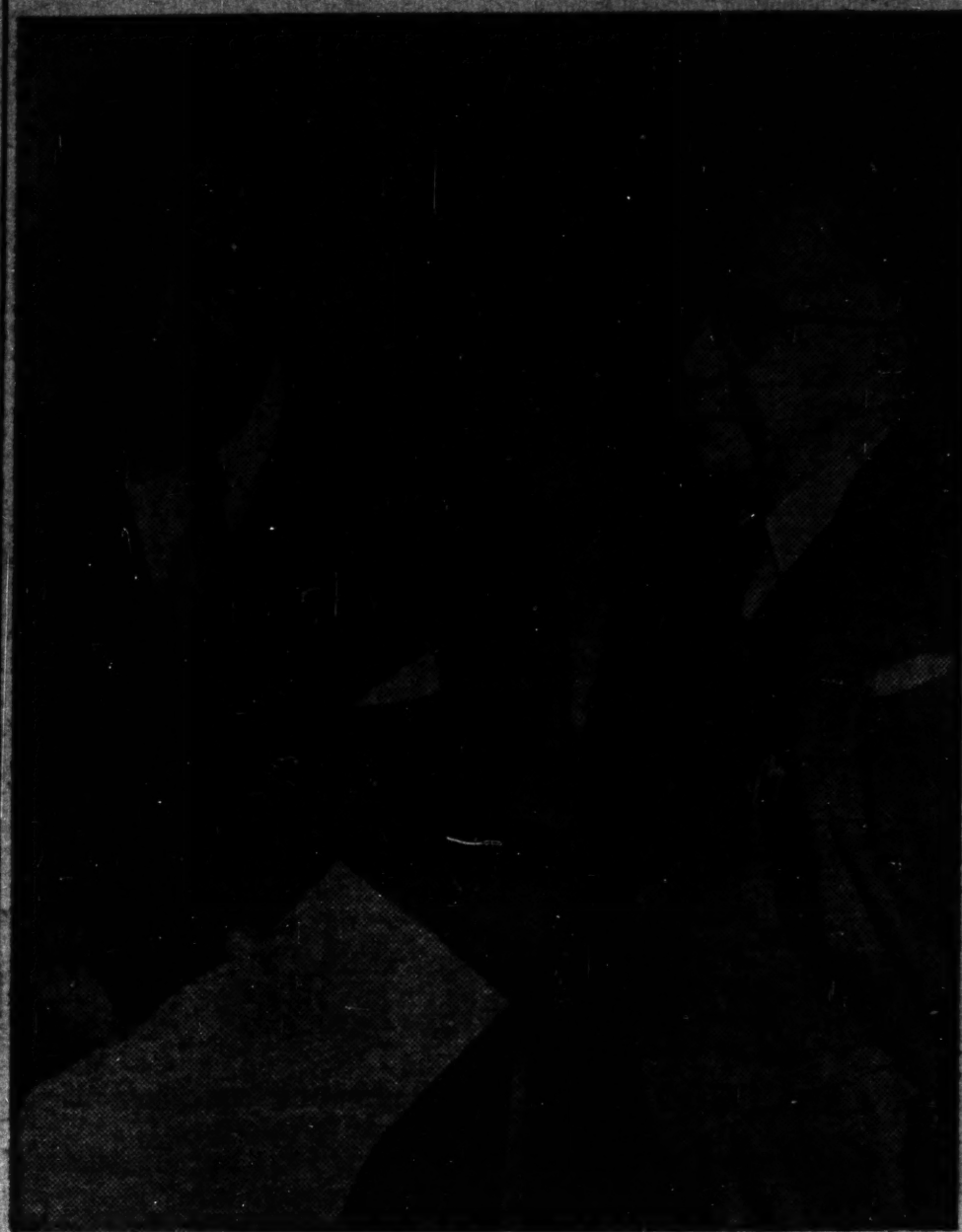
It was not spoken nor sung, but surely most delegates, reminded of the fact that 90 years of struggle had left full freedom still beyond grasp, must have remembered the old Negro spiritual which asks the question: "How Long?" And the delegates gave their own answer—the first time in the long history of racism and anti-Negro repression on these shores that a "freedom day" date has been set.

THIS IDEA of handing the death sentence to jimcrow became the cornerstone of the program adopted by the NAACP convention. As the resolution's preamble put it:

"In support of this objective (ending jimcrow by 1963), we hereby adopt the following resolutions.

"They pledged to attack segregation in every form, by law and with public opinion; they condemned McCarthyism and the man whose name it takes; they ordered a 1954 civil rights mobilization in Washington; urged support of the African people's freedom struggles and repeal of the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill which introduces racism into U. S. immigration policy.

Not every delegate was satisfied with every word of the program. For some it did not go far enough. There was not enough emphasis on action for most of the youth. It was not sharp enough against the Eisenhower Administration for others. But there was absolute unity around the slogan coined by an unnamed delegate in the course of the convention—We Want To Be Free by Sixth-three! And few organizations who defend democracy will oppose this wish and the action needed to realize it.



NAACP LEADERS Dr. Channing Tobias (left) and Walter White.

What the Convention Did

Here are excerpts from some of the resolutions of the St. Louis convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

MCCARTHYISM: "In the atmosphere of inquisition which is whirling unchecked in our nation's capital until it now borders upon the proportions and destructiveness of a tornado, it is conceivable that any organization working for interracial democracy may be challenged for its campaign against race prejudice, discrimination, and inequality....

"We of the NAACP, in convention assembled, unequivocally condemn the tactics of Senator McCarthy and others who attempt to rob the people of their rights, liberties and freedom of thought...."

ANTI-SEGREGATION: "We intend to use every lawful means at our disposal—legislative, judicial and executive to bring the effect of the non-discriminatory provisions of the U. S. Constitution and laws of the U. S. to every individual American in every section of every area of this country from the biggest and most powerful northern state to the most segregated southern community."

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT: "We are particularly alarmed by the failure to appoint a fair share of Negroes to responsible government policy positions as promised. We, therefore, call upon President Eisenhower to appoint qualified Negroes to government positions commensurate with the acknowledged ability of hundreds of Negro Americans. We believe that sufficient time has passed for the present national administration to demonstrate by action rather than words its determination to fully integrate Negroes into the present administration on all levels."

POLICE BRUTALITY: "This convention views with alarm the increasing tendency of many law enforcement officers in this country, acting individually and

in concert with other, to viciously, brutally, and unlawfully mistreat, assault and murder a great number of our citizens with impunity.

"This convention therefore requests its national office, state conference of branches, individual branches, and all of its members to call upon law enforcement officers of the federal government, the governors of their respective states... and all other law enforcement officers to use all means within their power to eradicate this vicious tendency... and to prosecute the perpetrators thereof to the fullest extent of the law."

BASEBALL: "We call on the owners of those (big league) teams that do not yet have Negro players to take steps to integrate their teams by the opening of the 1954 season."

TRADE UNIONISM: "Organized labor is an important power center of American life today. The support and cooperation of the American labor movement for the civil rights program of the NAACP is extremely important and in certain situations decisive. We urge our branches and state conferences wherever possible to seek the support of responsible trade unions for measure that we favor and in turn give our support to such measures supported by organized labor as are consistent with our policy and program." (There followed four paragraphs forbidding NAACP groups to cooperate with unions expelled from the CIO, terming these unions "Communist-dominated," and "agents of the Soviet foreign office. A similar injunction was contained in the resolution against the National Labor Council. There was a minority opposition to the anti-Communist section of the resolution.)



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves, within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free: and the executive government, including the military and naval authorities, and the courts of the United States, will, during the present rebellion, receive no aid or comfort from any person who shall be found to be aiding or comforting the rebellion.

"shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free" ... a portion of the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in Lincoln's handwriting. Much of the work of drafting the Proclamation was done at the War Office while Lincoln awaited telegraphic news from the Civil War fronts.



LEADERS OF THE HOMESTEAD STEEL STRIKE—This is one of the few photos of the men involved in the Homestead steel strike of 1892. The members of the Strikers' Executive Committee (left to right, seated): William McConegly, secretary; David Lynch;

Tom Crawford, chairman; William Gaches and Harry Bayne. (Standing, left to right): John Durkin, Robert Morrow, George Hatfield, Tom Williamson, Richard Hartwell and William Rose. David Lynch was brother-in-law of Pat Cuth of Pittsburgh.

The Homestead Steel Strike of July 1892

They Beat the Steel Trust's Thugs

By ART SHIELDS

This is the story of eight labor heroes, who gave their lives for the workingclass some 60 years ago.

I got the facts from old steel workers like Pat Cuth and from old Pittsburgh papers.

IT WAS the dead of night on the dark Monongahela River on July 6, 1892, not far from Pittsburgh. Few stars were in the sky. But a young steel union picket thought he saw dim forms on the decks of two barge decks. And next moment the young picket was leaping on a horse to gallop to the strikebound steel town of Homestead two miles away.

The young Paul Revere had foiled 300 Pinkerton gunmen who were coming to shoot up the town and smash the steel union. The Pinks planned to take the town by surprise. But when the bows of their barges crunched on the Carnegie beach they found the sands crowded with angry men and women.

THE UNION men tried to give the invaders a chance. "Get back!" they cried as the Pinkertons pushed out a gang plank. But Carnegie's hired gunmen were hardened veterans of other butcheries. Some of them had been murdering coal miners in the Pennsylvania coke fields some months before. Others had killed New York Central Railroad strikers in 1890. And they began firing their 16-shot Winchester rifles into the crowd.

Martin Murray, a young rougher in the mills and a crack baseball shortstop, was the first to go down, wounded. As he fell he cried out in his slow, drawing voice—"Get up on the bank, men—a-a-and give them hell!"

Bill Foy went down next with a wound in his body. Bill was leading a gang of men up the gang plank when he was hit. He was a religious Salvation Army man who believed it was his God-given duty to defend his fellow workers. His mother had told her four sons that

morning not to "come home if you let any scabs into town."

Others fell too. But the masses of the workers were now "giving 'em hell" with their rifles from metal barricades on the 20-foot bank. The barricades were made of piles of pig iron and angle beams and steel scrap in the mill yard.

And Pinkertons were falling too as they fled up the gangplank and more were hit by shots that rained through the portholes.

"They were good marksmen at Homestead," wailed a Pinkerton killer named John Smith, whom the workers captured later. "Every time a man passed an opening in the barges a bullet whipped through."

ONE OF THE BEST target shooters was John E. Morris, a young "pit man," who used to load the hot ingots into "buggies" in the Homestead mill.

Morris was a hunting fan like many steel workers. And his wife said that he grabbed his rifle and said he'd "rather die for a principle than live," when he heard the horseman give the alarm.

Morris did effective target work from a firing post in the bridge work of the steel mill's water tower. But his post was too exposed and the Pinks got to him. His pastor, Rev. McIllyar, called him a "blessed man," who defended his union, at a funeral service attended by thousands of people the next day.

Another hero of the Battle of the Barges was a Civil War veteran, George Rutter. He was shot down while he was rallying his fellow workers to the fight. He hated the Pinkertons so much that he imagined that he was back on the bank fighting the gunmen again, as he lay in the Homeopathic Hospital in delirium. In a lucid moment he told his friends that he was glad he was giving his life for labor.

Some of the bravest fighters were immigrants from Eastern Europe, who were barred from the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Union as common laborers.

ONE OF THESE heroes was Peter Farelis, a Hungarian, who died with a rifle in one hand and a loaf of bread in the other. He was using the loaf of bread as a symbol of what he was fighting for when he was hit. "They can't take this out of our mouths," he was telling his fellow Hungarians as he waved the loaf in the air. A 45-70 slug from one of the Pinkertons struck his head at that moment.

Farelis had been getting only 14 cents an hour as an open hearth

laborer. But he had the eight-hour day in an Amalgamated mill. And he hated the Pinkertons and their paymasters with all his heart.

Some of the newspapers said the Hungarians were especially brave in the fight.

Farelis' pastor, Rev. Ramund Wider, shared his hatred of the oppressors. And he lauded his brave parishioner and scourged the killers at his funeral two days later.

A Slovak laborer named Joseph Satko was also honored at a mass funeral at which his pastor, Rev. J. Kovacs, denounced the Pinkertons as lawless killers. Satko was at the front lines when he was hit.

Three more brave men perished that day. They were Silas Wain, a young English husband and father, who left his homeland three months before; Henry Striegel, a teenager, and Tom Weldon, another steel worker.

THE TIDE of battle was already turning against the Pinkertons as the three died. The barge was becoming a screaming hell. Many say the bodies of dead Pinks were being thrown into the river. . . . Their superiors cared nothing for their hiring scum, who were social outcasts already. All had signed a waiver against any damage suits for injuries in the fight. And few workers accepted the Pinkertons' casualty figures admitting the deaths of only three gunmen.

The Pinkertons didn't surrender,

however, until Sam Burkitt, a Negro teamster, got into the fight with a piece of artillery.

Burkitt was also barred from the union on account of his color. But rank and file mill workers loved the young Negro, who had grown up with them since the days when his father was a horseshoer for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. They played with Sam on the same baseball team. And when the shooting started Sam went after a big gun. He found it in the form of a brass cannon on a mill boss' lawn. And he got two white workers to help him bring it into firing position. The cannon balls missed the target at first. The distance was too great. But Sam finally got the gun trained on the barges from less than 100 feet away. And then the Pinkertons put a white flag up.

The Battle of the Barges had been gloriously won by the working class.

A LABOR TOWN with a labor government—the burghers and many councilmen were union mill workers—had repelled an invasion.

The bloody hirelings of Andrew Carnegie had been beaten for the first time in Pinkerton history.

And the union had a breathing spell in the fight for survival, which started when the company cut wages and refused to sign a contract.

The breathing spell was short, however. Eight thousand state troops tramped in July 11. And

strike leaders were arrested and charged with murder—Burgess McLuckie of Homestead among them.

The trials were held in the same granite courthouse in Pittsburgh, where Steve Nelson was framed 60 years later.

But juries were not handpicked so carefully then. And they voted "not guilty" in two trials. It wasn't a crime to kill Pinkertons in self-defense in 1892. And jurors nodded their heads in agreement when Defense Attorney E. W. Erwin cried out in the first trial:

"The people should not only have shot the Pinkertons down on the shore. They should have followed them on the boats. . . . And if it were possible to cross the line that divides the living from the dead, they should have shot them down on the burning bosom of the prince of hell."

The D. A. called this "mad, raving anarchy." But the jury acquitted the first defendant, a young steel worker named Sylvester Critchlow, in 60 minutes.

HATRED OF the Pinkertons was sweeping America. The State of Massachusetts passed a law banning Pinkerton gunmen. Anti-Pinkerton speeches thundered in Congress. And the United States Government was later forbidden by law to hire members of the death agency.

Meanwhile tens of thousands of dollars in strike relief was coming in from State Federations of Labor, city trades councils and Knights of Labor Assemblies far and wide. Several other Carnegie mills were tied up in sympathy strikes for a while.

But scabs were slowly seeping in under military escort. And the strike was finally broken in November after five months. The union was busted too. The 12-hour day came back as the wages were cut. And with it came the 24-hour shift every two weeks for the first time in American steel history.

The national leaders of the Amalgamated were partly to blame for the defeat. They depended too much on back-stage attempts to maneuver Republican and Democratic politicians against each other.

BUT SOME THINGS were gained. The murder mark was stamped on every Pinkerton's brow. The prestige of these uniformed gangsters was shattered. And the solidarity and courage of the rank and file steel workers and some of their local leaders became an inspiring tradition. This heroic Homestead tradition helped to fire the resistance of the men in the Great Steel Strike of 1919. And it still had enduring vitality in the great CIO drive of 1936 and 1937 when unionism and better conditions came back. The martyrs of 1892 had not died in vain.



THE BATTLE ON THE RIVER BANK

(Drawing from "Fort Erie" by Myron A. Stewart, published by the Pittsburgh Printing Co., 1892)

They Died for Their Union at Homestead

JOSEPH SATKO
PETER FARELIS
SILAS WAIN
JOHN E. MORRIS
GEORGE W. RUTTER
THOMAS WELDON
HENRY STRIEGEL
WILLIAM FOY (of his wounds several years later)

A Poet Writes of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor

Woman of Her People

MOTHER ELLA REEVE BLOOR—world famous Communist woman leader—was born July 8, 1862, in Staten Island, N. Y. She was a descendant of heroes of the American Revolution. Walt Whitman was one of her neighbors. A powerful orator and agitator, her life was marked by an unceasing record of activity for the working class. She was a friend and co-worker of Eugene Debs, John Reed, Bill Haywood and other giants of American labor. She discovered the writings of Karl Marx in 1896. As a leading member of the left wing of the Socialist Party she helped found and organize the Communist Party of the United States in 1919. At the time of her death, Aug. 10, 1951, at the Quakertown, Pa., Community Hospital at the age of 89 she was the oldest member of the Party's National Committee.

The following piece is a poet's tribute to Mother Bloor, written by Walter Lowenfels, poet and author of numerous volumes of poetry. Lowenfels disclaims any intention of a "rounded estimate" of Mother Bloor's career. What he has given Worker readers is an appreciation on the occasion of her birthday.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

MOTHERHOOD is so dishonored by the rulers of the United States, that those millions of us who were fortunate in having Mother Ella Reeve Bloor for a mother have a special responsibility in telling others about this great woman and what she gave us.

I do not pretend to speak for anyone but myself, but I do not think I am unique in finding that

as the years roll by, I find myself thinking more and more of Mother.

In these days, when our country is going through its birth pangs, shaking off the old dead corpse, bringing forward the great new infant, I often find that I am asking myself—"What would Mother say? What would Mother do?"

There is no mystery about the answer. She would be cheerful, no matter what the odds seem to be. She would be saying—"stop that gloomy look. Don't be making sour faces."

MOTHER'S WAS never a facile optimism. Her cheerfulness is not to be confused with that tawdry, false snickery stuff that accompanies the Great Wall St. Sales Manager's Sales Talk.

Mother's cheerfulness had roots in the working people, her own people, the working class of the USA, and the rest of the world. She had the cheerfulness of two thousand million people whose great destiny she knew because she was a Marxist, a true Communist, a lover of humanity; a lover of its destiny,—to perfect itself—and of its responsibility—to be victorious.

I think of Mother, along with Steve Nelson, as typical forerunners of the new mankind in the USA.

Just as Steve seems to be everyman's brother — no matter where he is, in jail, on the battlefield, on the picket line, in his home, or your home, — so Mother seemed to be every man's Mother.

Those of us who were "class orphans," who cast off our middle class background, and became children of the working class,—I think perhaps

we had a special love, a personal class love for Mother that had a distinction of its own.

For she was our Mother in a special sense—a woman, a person, whom we cannot divorce in our thoughts and moods and emotions from her politics, her beliefs, and her warm motherly love and devotion to us, as her children, her working class children.

HOW PROUD we are of Mother!—Mother standing up to the police thugs at Ambridge, and speaking over a dead steel-worker's grave with a gun poking into her back; Mother trudging over the country to sell our paper, her paper, The Daily Worker, Mother struggling with farmers to help organize, with Negro workers, with women; above all, I think today of Mother plunging into any situation no matter how "hopeless" it seemed, and pervading it with her deep mine of confidence and cheerfulness.

Let me emphasize—her cheerfulness was not some sort of "act" that Mother put on. Nor was it a "personality" quirk. Mother knew, from study, and from her own vast experience in working class struggles—Mother knew what the real relation was between the working class of this epoch and the ruling class. That kept her cheerful; she knew, always, that victory lay ahead—and not too far ahead at that.

MANY WILL remember that no meeting, no matter how few people showed up was ever a flop for Mother. She would make a meeting out of two or three people, or two or three thousand.



ELLA REEVE BLOOR

It was the quality of human beings that she knew and felt and that she transmitted to us.

Mother was essentially an artist, an artist in human relationships, an artist in transforming all those who knew her, who were with her.

She would take hold of any

gathering, and like some great artist at the keyboard, lift us from where we were to where she was, among all the world's children.

She would exude her love—not for people in the abstract—but for specific individuals, and

(Continued on Page 10)

Don't Let McCarthyism Darken the Halls of Learning

By HOWARD SELSAM
(Director of the Jefferson School of Social Science)

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL of Social Science is today engaged in a fight for its right to exist. This right is now threatened by the Attorney General's petition to the Subversive Activities Control Board, demanding that the School be ordered to register under the McCarran Law of 1950. What is involved here is not merely a fight to preserve the Jefferson School. It is a fight for the most basic of all American constitutional rights—the freedom of thought and speech, the freedom to teach and learn.

When President Truman vetoed the McCarran Act in 1950 he said: "It would put the Government of the United States in the thought control business . . . It would give government officials vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech." We are now seeing this dire prophecy beginning to come true.

President Eisenhower recently said at Dartmouth College that Americans have a right to have views contrary to those of the majority, and that they have "a right to record them and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others." Yet it was under President Truman's administration that the first list of "subversive" organizations was drawn

up and the McCarran law was passed. And it is President Eisenhower's Attorney General who proceeds to order 12 organizations to register under the vicious provisions of this act, among them a School which exists for the sole purpose of making these ideas "accessible to others."

WHAT IS THE TWISTED reasoning that leads to the conclusion that the Jefferson School should be closed. It is the Big Lie that Marxists are "conspirators" and therefore they cannot be allowed to teach Marxism because the very teaching of it by them is part of their "conspiracy." Justice Douglas, in his dissenting opinion in the case of the first Foley Square trial of Communist leaders put his finger beautifully on the evil meaning of this theory. The Smith Act, he wrote, requires, as construed, "the element of intent—that those who teach the creed believe in it. The crime then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

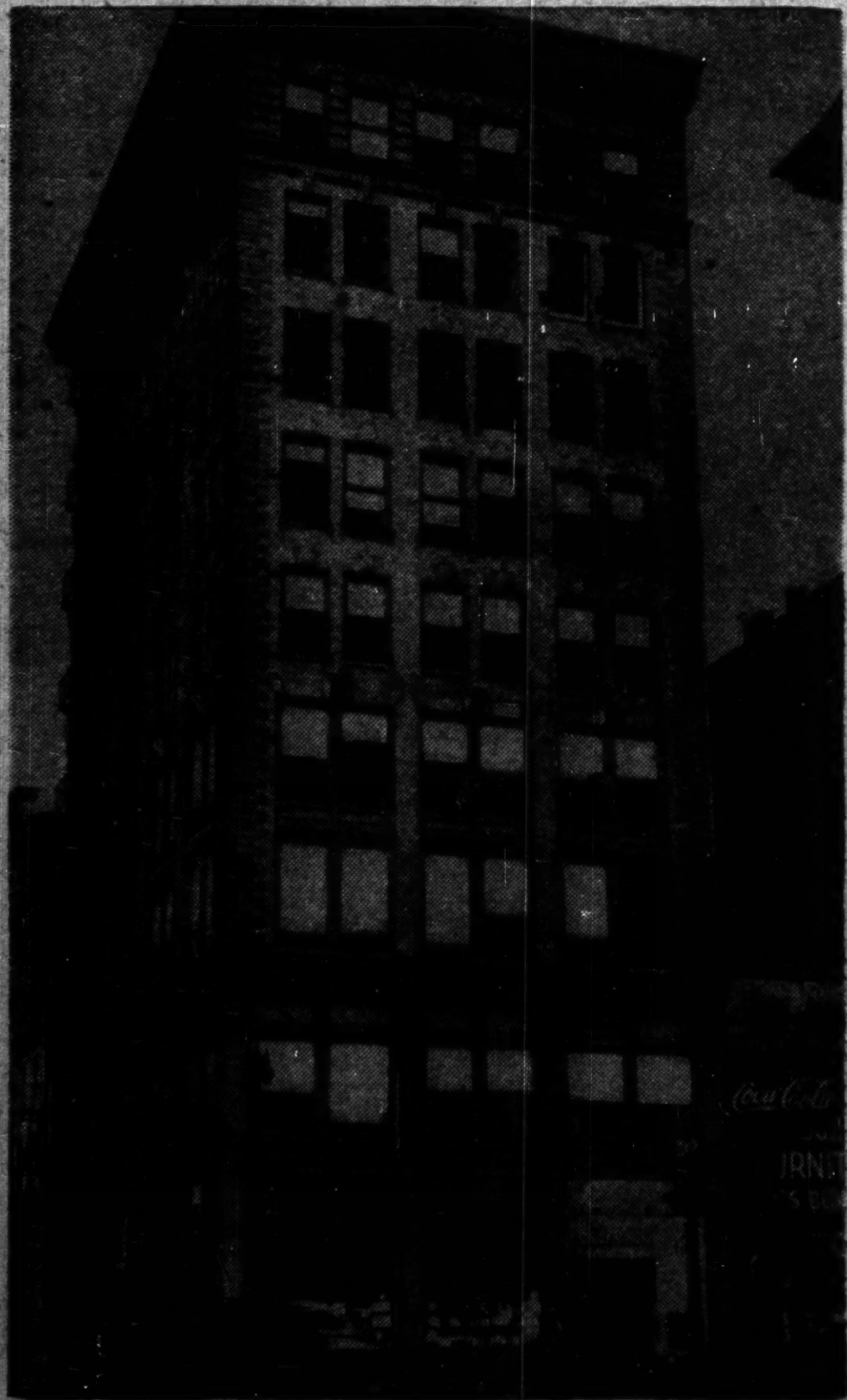
The American people and especially American workers must be helped to see that this is false and pernicious theory. Carried out logically it would mean that we

cannot learn what Christianity teaches from Christians, or a scientific world outlook from scientists. It means that only capitalist theoreticians, should be allowed to teach workers what their interests are. It is the denial of the sacred people's right to inquire, to learn, to try to find the answers to their problems. The real reason why the McCarthyites want to destroy the Jefferson School is that they are afraid of the growing sentiment in this country that the time has come to stop McCarthyism and all its evil works.

IT IS THE PEOPLE'S character of the School that disturbs them most. They know that here is a school for all working people, Negro and white. It is open to everyone, regardless of color or nationality, creed or political belief—no matter how much or how little their previous schooling.

They fear and hate this school because over the years tens of thousands have come to its classes, not for academic degrees or credits, but because they know this school will help them understand the world we live in. These students—mostly young people, but with ages from 18 to 65—have sought to understand just why our country is plagued with poverty, illness, crime, Jim Crow oppression, war and thought-control—and also what the people can do to build genuine democracy and

(Continued on Page 10)



The Jefferson School of Social Science

Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 9)

I LEARNED a great deal about the United States from Mother; above all, I learned to love it, learned to love it for what it could be, would be, will be, as Mother kept telling us, when the working class assumed its proper, leading role.

Many of us hate the bosses, hate the rulers, and Mother's anger at the unequalled any one's. Along with it, Mother had something she wanted always to impart to us—and that was her love for working people, for the individual in the working class, as well as the class itself, for its great destiny, to lead us into a world of peace, democratic rights, and socialism.

Along with her love of country, her love for our democratic and revolutionary heritage, Mother loved socialism — she loved the future.

I learned a great deal about the Soviet Union from others, but from Mother I learned to love the Soviet Union, to love the people who had first made socialism, and to love socialism.

Mother was in love with the working class world. She comes close to fulfilling the vision of her friend Whitman—who calls on us to be "great lovers."

BUT DON'T THINK she was soft. She was truly a mighty atom with a heart like a lion. And she would fight for hours, and for weeks, for her great love, the Communist Party.

LIFE, the class struggle, all that she was involved in, and she was involved in a lot—all this was an art to her—revolution, the change of society from the rule of one class to another, this was an art to her, the art of human beings working together for a better life.

"The great thing is to have a philosophy of life," she told me once as I interviewed her for one of her birthdays. Mother had that philosophy. It was the

philosophy of the new world, the working class world, the world of peace and the brotherhood of man.

"Don't think of me dead," she used to tell us at the annual Walt Whitman celebration, when she pointed to her grave on the other side of the same Harleigh cemetery where her favorite poet is buried—"Don't think of me dead, think of me alive."

How else can we, who incorporated such life in herself, and was such a mother to so many of us?

Jeff School

(Continued from Page 9)

peace in America.

The existence of this school is a thorn in the side of the McCarthyites because of its very existence it exposes the lie that Marxism is a "conspiracy." They would have the American people believe that Marxist ideology is some kind of subterranean doctrine, known only to the initiates. Yet here is a school, nine stories high and open to the public, which every day discusses the classics of Marxism and studies the history and problems of our own country in the light of the world working class experience generalized in these classics. Such living refutation of the McCarthyite myth is intolerable to them. If we refuse to live the way they picture us, then, by Hitler, they'll make us!

THE ATTACK ON the Jefferson School is an expression of the book-burning fever that threatens all free thought and inquiry in our country. If a whole school can be closed down because its ideas do not measure up to the standards of McCarthy, then where is freedom for a single teacher to "follow the truth, wherever it may lead?"

Don't let McCarthyism darken the halls of learning! Keep this people's school alive! Let Attorney General Brownell hear your protest. Write to the school for additional material on its fight.

Dairy Farmers Are Fighting Mad

CLEVELAND, O.

FARMERS in the Cleveland area are in a fighting mood. Talk of a milk strike is widespread, especially among farmers in the Northeast Ohio counties.

Protest meetings and farmer forums are taking place throughout the region. One such meeting, held at Thompson Township High School, was attended by 500 farmers from three counties.

Dairy farming is the greatest single source of earnings for most farmers in this part of Ohio, accounting for more than half of the annual farm income in such counties as Ashtabula.

At the Thompson Township meeting, farmer after farmer got up to tell in his own words the economic plight in which he has been caught between falling prices for what he sells and rising prices for feed and other products he must buy.

Where only a short time ago farmers were receiving \$6.40 per hundredweight for milk, they are now receiving \$3.80 per hundredweight. Two men working a farm together reported that they are left with a net of \$2 a day for each of them for working from "can see to can't see."

ONE FARMER read a note from a group of his neighbors, Amish farmers, explaining the meeting was "too far for us to come by horse and carriage," but that they would go along with whatever the meeting decided.

Some farmers, working part-time in such plants as Industrial Rayon at Painesville where they have encountered union organization and strike experience, urged the meeting to take strike action "like the workers in the cities."

A committee of three was elected to call another meeting to discuss action to be taken.

IN ASHTABULA, a movement

is underway among farmers to oust E. A. Spafford, president of the Milk Producers Federation of Cleveland, a marketing agency representing 3,300 farmers who ship more than 50 percent of all milk taken to Cleveland. Petitions are in circulation demanding a special meeting of the federation at which charges against Spafford would be aired. Feeling is widespread among the federation members that Spafford not only doesn't resist the milk-price cuts, but is playing ball with the big dairies.

Wade Clemson, 37-year-old farmer of Griggs Corners, a leader of the movement to oust Spafford, declared that he hoped the federation president would "resign like a gentleman," and that "we will not have to file a complaint." In a story released to the newspapers, Clemson also announced a campaign for a state minimum milk price act.

Runaway Shops

(Continued from page 3)

Mass), Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass) and Massachusetts' new Republican Governor, Christian A. Herter, were told by the IUE-CIO Local 202 officers about "the seriousness of a situation whereby Westinghouse is putting into effect its master plan of shutting down plants in the East and moving to the South and West."

Telling their experiences, Local 202 officers said Westinghouse received a 20 million dollar certificate of necessity for construction of a giant plant at Columbus, O., ostensibly to build jet engines. Then the company "suddenly discovered they won't need the Columbus plant for jet engines as they have sufficient capacity at another new plant in Kansas City."

"So now," the union officers concluded, "Westinghouse is going to move its refrigerator division from Springfield, Mass., and Mansfield, O., to Columbus, and the jobless potential locally runs into the thousands."

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER

This year we shall not pull the flax
The ragged oats are turning black
This year we'll build no barley stack
My son, my boy,
Till ever you come back.

This year the clover fields are let
The tools left out to wind and wet
The apple branches groan and fret
My son, my boy,
We'll have no harvest yet.

This year the grass grows rank and high
Trucks and guns go slouching by
And bombers haunt the haggard sky
My son, my boy,
And you could tell us why!

Surely if all our love enjoyed
And all man's work and wit employed
Is to destroy and be destroyed
My son, my boy,
Then all our life is void

All life is void!
RANDALL SWINGLER.

'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

Book-burning...and People's Rights

Mess in Washington

By Federated Press

The "mess in Washington" has been finally discovered. He is Mr. Thomas Lyons, a retired pensioner of the Anaconda Copper Co., who for a brief time was scheduled to head the U.S. Bureau of Mines. He was, that is, until he started to talk. In a matter of minutes, he had voiced opposition to the federal mine safety law; blamed miners for mine accidents; commented callously that "life is cheap around the globe"; and revealed that Anaconda could at any time stop his 100 a week pension. All this was too much for the Republicans in Congress and in the Interior Dept.—and has appointment was hauled back. Not a moment too soon.—CIO NEWS

Our Slogan for 4th

Americans are never as proud as when they celebrate Independence Day... Absorbed in the pride of our own history and accomplishments, we often forget that people in other countries have the same determination to be free and equal. We are seldom aware that half of the world is just now arriving at the point at which we were in 1776 and is struggling to accomplish now what we did then... People everywhere are awakening. Their mood is similar to that of 1776. They naturally expect understanding and support from our country, which was itself born in a revolution for freedom. Will we understand these stirrings? Will we act as friends and leaders or

remain content with our own good fortune?—Ford Facts.

Another Snooping Office

"Labor" has called attention to a number of new devices by which snoopers "listen in" and make records of private conversations. Now comes the "Ver-O-Meter" or "Hagio Slate." An "interviewer" assures a victim that he can answer "touchy"

questions in complete privacy by writing on the slate. After doing so, the victim touches a button and "wipes the slate clean." He thinks nobody can see what he has written. After playing that trick on many victims, the snoopers open up the machine and the answers are all there for him to read—on carbon paper under the slate.

—Labor

McCarthy Versus Jefferson

Because of McCarthy, America is passing through a frightening era that threatens its very lifeblood—freedom. Yet, America has survived such home-grown tyrants before. Huey Long, Bilbo and others like them were not able to crush America's devotion to liberty and justice. We have abiding faith that Jeffersonian democracy will endure. But we must not take comfort solely in the greatness of our history, for men make history in their own image—men like McCarthy as well as Jefferson. And it is for us, today, to carry on against McCarthy and McCarthyism until the thinking of free men again prevails.

The Advance.

On the Beam

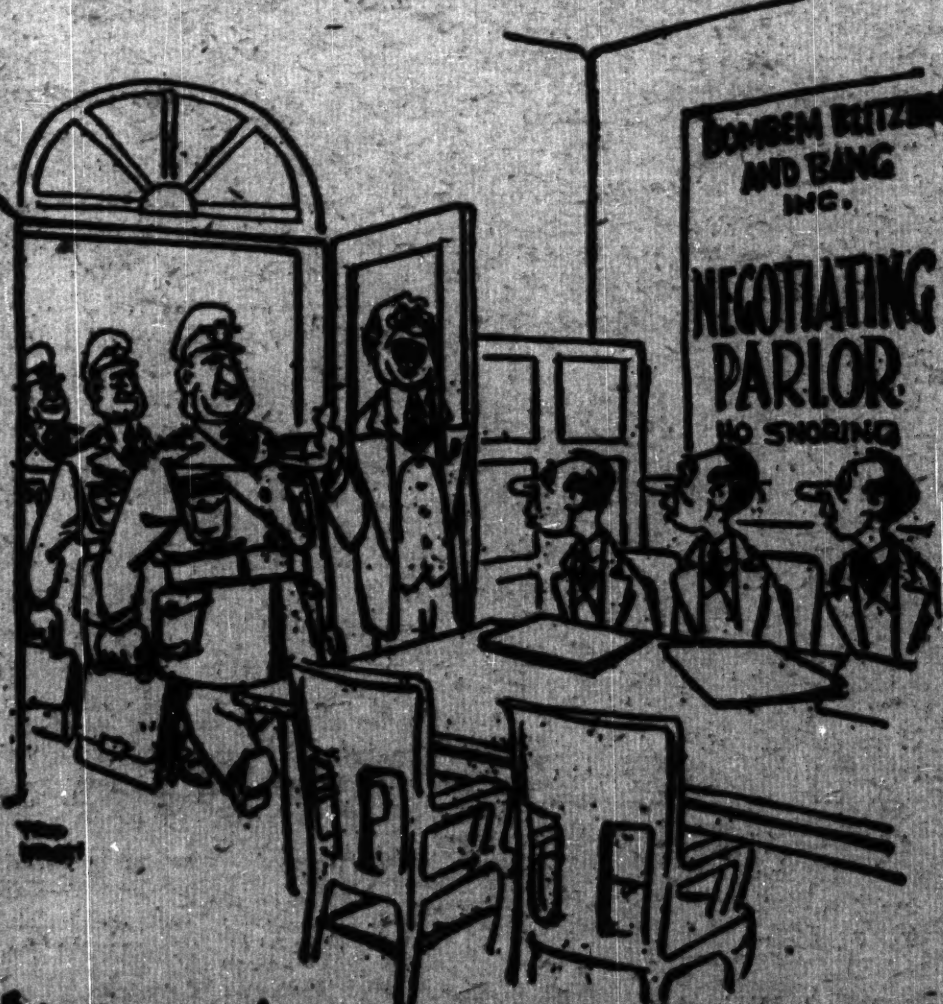
The bookburning that Pres. Eisenhower at first denounced in a speech at Dartmouth college and then approved a little bit is only an advanced stage in the drive to silence the American people and suppress their rights, including their right to live a decent life of their own choosing at a decent wage... What made Eisenhower step out of the McCarthy line at Dartmouth is a puzzle. But he soon got to worrying about what McCarthy would say before McCarthy said it and suppressed a report of his own speech on the Voice of American foreign propaganda service... It is no wonder that people in

Europe are nervously beginning to wonder if another Hitler is rising. They are people who remember all too vividly that Hitler's bookburning turned into the burning of people.

ILWU Dispatcher

Pure Hokum

For pure unadulterated hokum, we have seen nothing recently which compares with the excuses being offered for the current increase in oil prices. The defense conscious oil industry, we are told, is raising oil prices so as to make certain of an adequate reserve of crude oil in case of a military emergency. The private enterprisers of the oil industry must be encouraged to find new sources. Finding new sources so that this country won't be let down if trouble should arise has become increasingly expensive. Doesn't this seem a bit strange in view of the fact that the oil industry has just been handed reserves estimated at over \$30 billion through congressional passage of the tidelands oil law? And if we dig back into the history of the oil industry, we will find that right up to the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the oil industry provided Japan and Germany with the oil they needed to launch aggression, and the American oil industry provided Hitler with the very latest in refining equipment... And they think we're so dumb that we'd believe their argument that they are responding to their patriotic duty! Rochester Labor News



GENTLEMEN, I'D LIKE TO PRESENT OUR NEW NEGOTIATING TEAM DIRECT FROM PANMUNJON!

—from the UN NEWS

The Frameup on Widen Mountain

(Continued from Page 1)

things. Douglas himself was on the delegation to see Governor Marland at the gold-domed State Capital in Charleston 40 miles south, others went to see Circuit Judge Duffield at Clay, 16 miles off, and the head of the State Troopers at Clay, the county seat, was notified. "The thugs are out to kill the pickets," the miners told everybody and everybody assured them they would get the full benefit of the government's protection.

FOUR A.M. came and all was quiet in the mountains this moonless night. The men were in the food kitchen waiting to form a picketline again at dawn; it had been called off by Daryl Douglas the day before when the thugs came up with shot guns and a tractor and swept the picket's belongings off the state road. All was quiet at 4 A.M. and the men breathed easier.

At 4:20 the darkness was lit up by headlights, the men inside the little cement-block garage heard the cursing and screaming of the gun thugs who get as high as \$1,200 a month for their dirty work, and a hail of bullets crashed through the windows. The gun-thugs were drunk, Douglas said. One of the miners in the store that had filled up with a score or more said the company's deputies threw their empty whiskey bottles at the cement walls of the food kitchen. They had their orders. They got their orders from the man who is president of the corporation, J. G. Bradley, of New Jersey who has old Boston money in the mine and from Harry L. Gandy, former congressman from North Dakota who runs the mine for J.C. They call J.C. "the King" and Harry Gandy, "the Prince." "Gandy was the word and what he said went," Mr. Douglas said. "And the time came when we got tired of his word."

ALL THE MINERS joined in the recital by now and they said that since the gun-thugs were lickered up the bullets were flying every which way. A bullet hit one of their own men, Charles Framé, and blown the right side of his head off. The company put it on the strikers in the food-kitchen but it couldn't have been them because the food kitchen was to the left of the road and the thug was shot on the right side of his head. That's number one.

Number two, if he was shot from the kitchen how come he could drive his car 560 feet down a winding road before it crashed into that bridge? That man was shot by his own crowd, after they passed the kitchen.

An hour or so after the shooting as the light of dawn showed, 300 company deputies with high-powered rifles, State Troopers who couldn't do anything an hour before and the county sheriff descended on the food kitchen and locked up everybody in sight including two fourteen year old boys.

"They shoved everybody into the man-trip cars and carried them off to Clay County jail," Douglas said. The jail is a modern Black Hole of Calcutta, a dismal, dirty cell not fit for hogs, Douglas commented, and built to hold a dozen prisoners. The police crowded it with the 50 miners plus 35 prisoners who were already inside.

THEY STOOD ON their feet through the long, steaming hours of the daytime and through the night and were taken out one by one for grilling by the State Troopers. They called us every kind of a sonofabitch and told us to confess," Douglas said, lowering his voice in deference to the two miners' wives who had just entered for their groceries.

The miners said the cell was so bad, so filthy, full of bugs and dirt and the two comrades were stopped up that they couldn't stand it. They told the guards they would clean the place up themselves so they could stand in it without getting sick. Some of the miners were sick and vomited and the others pleaded that they be taken out and put on cots but the authorities ignored them.

The strikers' wives, mothers and daughters came down from the mountain top and marched on the county jail. The deputies turned their high-powered rifles on the women who shouted "What are you afraid of? We won't hurt you. We just want to help our men." They bore baskets of food for the prisoners who had gotten one Bologna sandwich apiece from the guards. After the women had come the authorities moved half the men to the prison at Charleston.

The authorities summoned the Clay County Jury and it came out with a verdict of murder against three of the Widen strikers. "And the jurors come out stinking with liquor" one of the miners said. "Put that in."

AS THEY TALKED it seemed to me I had stepped out of today. It was like a newsreel unwinding, going backward. Here I was, in 1953 America, and I had seen all this in 1933 America, before the New Deal. Yet I knew the UMW since then had signed up 98 percent of the mines in this state. I knew that approximately 100,000 of the state's two million were coal miners and that they constituted a powerful political force. And here was something as evil as anything in the time of Hoover and the yellow-dog injunctions, as wicked as the days when the companies hired the Baldwin-Felts gangsters to shoot up these valleys back in the early Twenties and against whom the miners of West Virginia had marched.

As they spoke I knew that the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company was trying to set a pattern that the Eisenhower Administration would like to set nation-wide. What was happening in Washington encouraged the rulers of Clay County. If they can get away with murder here and frame miners on charges that bring the death penalty merely because they seek a life of dignity, then they can go down the line and remake America in the image of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company. They can execute the miners like they burned the Rosenbergs.

It is an old story and it is a new one, the story of fascism. Yes, this strike of the men of Widen has a bearing on the lives of all 150,000,000 of us.

ALL THE MEN came out on bail after something extraordinary happened. The \$125,000 bond was raised by people of the county, who flocked to the courthouse. "They were folk we never knew before and it seems they understood, overnight, after the shooting, that we were in the right and the company was in the wrong," Douglas said. "We could have raised \$500,000 if we needed it." There was a trace of pride in his voice and the miners in the food store said that's right.

But three men were indicted and their trial comes up July 27. If they are convicted of first degree murder they can be executed.

THIS MUCH I learned at Ivydale. But to get the lay of the land and talk to the men who were in it, especially Dewey Triplett, another strike leader, we ought to go to the food kitchen, Douglas repeated.

I headed there over the steep mountain roads, riding in a car driven by somebody from Charleston who favored the miners. He is a brave man who said he feared nothing so long as the miners got their due. Our speedometer told us we had gone fourteen miles toward the food kitchen when a State Trooper in a big-brimmed

hat stepped out from the underbrush at a bend in the road. He looked like a college boy, slight and a bit stoop-shouldered wearing horn-rimmed glasses, he carried a notebook in his hand but he had the policeman's bark of authority. He halted us and asked our business. He wrote down our license number. I asked what's up and he said all cars had to be checked at this point and searched for weapons. Without our leave he walked around to the back of the car, opened the car trunk, and rummaged back there for arms.

When he found nothing more dangerous than a spare tire, a pump and a pair of old shoes he came around in front and waved us on.

A MILE FARTHER, at the mountain top where Widen Road meets State Highway 16 on which we were met the pickets, young men, between 18 and thirty, in the main and you saw some of them were veterans for they still wore parts of the army uniform. They were back on the line despite gun-thugs, prison and possible death sentences. We explained that we had been to Ivydale and were told to see Douglas Triplett.

His name was like a passport and their faces lit up. A mile later we came to the food kitchen.

About forty men, women and children were inside and the women were feeding about twenty men seated at the long boards that made up the table. They listened to us and sent for Dewey Triplett.

He is a sturdy man of fifty-five who looked at us through untroubled eyes, a man sure of his ground, his moral right, and he shook hands.

Everybody accepted us, the two strangers after that, and an air of jollity rose in the place. They asked us if we had eaten and if not to come sit down at the table and try some mountaineer food. We did and were served bacon, beans, grits, mashed potatoes, and slices of huckleberry pie which the older women were baking over a hot coal stove. The men thanked the women kindly and the women kidded them about their appetites.

Then the miners crowded around us as Triplett showed us where the bullets struck—this scar on the cement floor, that hole up on the rear wall, and all the windows that were shattered by the bullets.

WE HEARD the full story of the strike as we stood in the garage looking out on the high banks on which we saw the miners' cottages, one story frame houses, pump and privy outside, little patches nearby where the corn and vegetables grow.

The strike began in September of last year, Dewey and the other miners said, each speaking and adding a part of the story, talking in even tone, no dramatics, no excitement, talking earnestly in the plain way of the mountain men. As I got it the men rebelled at the condition of servitude that was akin to peonage.

"Gandy is never wrong," one miner said, a man of fifty who had worked here 22 years. "Gandy knows everything. You're in the wrong and he's always in the right. And he wants you to know that and say it and bend the knee to him. Go to Charleston and he wants to know beforehand why you went. Buy a suit of clothes in Charleston and you can get fired because you didn't buy in the company store. If your car has any kind of little accident you can get fired. Smash your finger or your foot in the mine you don't dare report it because Old Man Gandy will fire you. The Prince don't want no compensation forms filled out. It's your fault if there's an accident, the company is always in the clear."

SO THERE IS the tyranny of the mine company. Part of that tyranny, a big part, is the com-



pany's insistence that you belong to the company union, the Employees League of Widen Miners. But a company union is a yellow dog union. You could bring no grievances to it worth a damn; its board checked everything back to Prince Gandy ten minutes after you'd been there and you were back where you started.

So two weeks after they walked out they sent a delegation to Charleston to see William Blizard, veteran head of District 17, who'd been through the mill himself as a leader in the famous Miners March of '21. The man of Widen asked if he would send somebody up to organize them. He did and now 400 of the strikers belong to the UMW.

The company, Mr. Triplett said, sent runners out to Ohio and throughout the state combing the poolrooms for any no-good characters they could get to be gun-thugs and scabs. The company broke the county law by furnishing the thugs rifles, ignoring the permit requirements. It even got so where deputies, like Charlie Delbert, the mine engineer, swore other deputies in.

THEN VIRGIL NELSON spoke up. He is a lean 30, blue-eyed, with knotty muscles in his shoulders and arms and he told how the State Troopers grilled him for nine hours after they were locked up May 7.

"They took me out of the cell and two of them took their coats off. They walked heavy on the floor, stuck their thumbs in their belts and turn on me fast and call me every kind of a god-damn son-of-a-bitch unless I confessed. Everything I said got them madder and madder so after a time I just didn't say nothing. 'Why you yellow god-damn bastard' they said, 'you know you was a ringleader. You know you killed Charley Framé. Daddy up or it'll go hard with you.' Daddy-up, Virgil explained, means confess. 'I don't know where they got that talk from it ain't from around here. After nine hours of this they sent me back to the cell. I wouldn't daddy-up.'"

Triplett listened quietly and said, "They grilled me too, the same way." He shrugged his shoulders. He said he was born and bred in these valleys. I recalled

that one of the ridges we crossed on our way had a state sign on it that said, "Triplett's Ridge" named after his ancestors who had come here a century or more before the absentee owners' money showed up.

TRIPLETT accompanied us part of the way out of Clay County and as our car climbed a steep height we heard a honking behind us. I looked back to see a low red racer trying to pass. "That's them," Triplett said quietly. "Charley Delbert, the mine engineer, chief of the deputies."

He advised us to let him pass and we pulled over to a side. The red racer moved up a hundred yards ahead and slowed down to stay about that distance. A moment afterward I looked back and there was a black sedan behind us, remaining about a hundred yards back.

"Another one," Triplett said. The two cars moved along with us, like a cortege, for a couple of miles. We turned off onto a dirt road and they kept on going. Triplett said they just want us to know they got an eye on us. "They won't do nothing to you in broad daylight" he said, "but it might be good if you're out of the county by dark."

He advised us to go on to Charleston, which we did. At Charleston we passed the capital with its gilt dome and we saw the state's motto engraved over the building. It said "Montani semper liberi" which is the Latin for Mountaineers Always Free.

(Joseph North will continue his account in The Worker next week and in the Daily Worker Monday).

Ask Funds Be Sent to Block for Rosenberg Sons

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has sent a memorandum to the 40 Rosenberg committees throughout the country asking them to advise that all donations for the Rosenberg children be sent directly to Emanuel H. Bloch, trustee, 401 Broadway, New York 13.

Before the Rosenbergs were executed they named Bloch guardian of the children and administrator of their estate.

The Worker

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woman today...

Your Problems and Mine . . .

Fighting Prejudices

By JEAN JOSEPHS

A THREE-YEAR-OLD white child came to nursery school one day and told her Negro teacher whom she loved very much, "I don't like brown people." Her mother, who was active on a tenants' committee for interracial housing, was shocked and disturbed. Where had her little girl heard or learned these ugly prejudices? What could be done about it?

Children are realists; they learn from the life around them, and they learn much more at an early age from what they see and feel than from the words they hear. By the time a Negro child is two, he knows that many white people are unfriendly and can't be trusted. By the time a white child is two he knows that Negro people are not treated with respect by many white people.

Children learn these things from what they observe and come in contact with, often in spite of the fact that their parents may believe strongly in equality for the Negro people and be working for it. Primarily, they learn from the segregated way most people live—in lily-white or Jim-crow communities, cut off from each other. They also learn from the economic exploitation, which puts Negroes into menial jobs, and uses whites as foremen, store managers, teachers, and policemen.

They learn from the pictures of whites in books and magazines and from the virtual exclusion of Negroes from movies and television, except as clowns.

So that by the time a child is five years old, he has absorbed a great deal of prejudice and racial hostility, apart from either the vicious things he may hear his friends say, or the enlightened explanations his parents may try to give him.

Then, at five, the full indoctrination begins in school and elsewhere. This poisoning process can cause a group of white teenagers to exclude and isolate a few Negro children even at a progressive camp, or prompt a ten-year-old Negro child of progressive parents to ask, after hearing about the recent Parkchester eviction, "Are all white people bad?"

THE DEGREE to which so many white children absorb the vicious prejudices of white society is often not realized. Recently in Philadelphia an investigation was made in six public schools of children in kindergarten, first, and second grade, by means of tests and questionnaires. The results, summed up briefly, showed that sixty-eight percent of the white children openly rejected Negroes, thirty-two percent were "neutral" or had "mixed feelings," and none at all accepted Negroes—and these were five, six, and seven year-old children.

This is one of the most tragic results of the conscious, calculated campaign carried on in our country for three hundred years by the ruling class to keep the Negro people down, to force them into a position of servitude. We see in our children, even at a very young age, the bitter fruits of this history. And it is in our children that we must begin to pull out these rotten growths and plant new healthy seeds, even while we are working to change the whole racist structure. How can we do it?

LET'S START out by not being naive and saying—"little children have no prejudice—isn't it wonderful?"

Of course, children are better than many adults, especially if we start influencing their life experiences when they are very young. But we need a conscious, calculated and powerful educational campaign of our own, if we are to counteract the one that's three centuries old.

Start with living conditions—try to live in an inter-racial community (the city housing projects still provide these opportunities in New York, let's fight for more of them!)

If you're in a segregated area, join the campaign to bring in Negro families into white buildings or projects or neighborhoods.

Work to get Negroes employed in your industry, your shop, and in stores near where you live, in the better jobs and at equal pay, so that your children will see and know Negroes as capable workers and leaders in every field.

Fight for more Negro teachers in the schools, for better schools in the Negro and Puerto Rican communities, and for decent text-books on the Negro's place in our history and culture (in this field, some wonderful work is being done by the Committee for Democracy in Textbooks, in New York).

MAKE SURE that your life and your child's life is enriched and strengthened by having close friends and visitors at your home of all national and religious groups. Then our children will be aided in developing close, lasting inter-racial friendships. For white people, struggling against the suffocating effects of this prejudice all around them, it is important, of course, to give your child good pictures, books, and explanations about the proud history of the Negro people, and their terrible oppression but even more important is who your friends are, and what your activities are. In order for our children to believe us, we have to do much more than pay lip-service to the goal of Negro-white equality. And we have to begin with ourselves. The answer to our children's questions and prejudices is not mainly in words. The answer is in actions and in the way we live.

Your Health

By Volodimir Pross

(Second of Two Columns)
QUIETNESS ESSENTIAL IN
EARLY POLIO TREATMENT

THE modern treatment of polio requires that the patient be kept quiet during the first few days while the pain and stiffness of muscles are relieved by moist hot packs as developed by Sister Kenny. As soon as the acute stage is over and the fever gone, exercises are started to "reeducate" the muscles and improve their strength. There are no drugs available that will consistently help in the relaxation of muscles.

For those who need it, the respirator or iron lung can be a life-saving device. When polio affects certain parts of the brain, there may be difficulty in swallowing so that saliva accumulates and flows over into the lungs, virtually "drowning" the patient.

A technique has been developed in recent years by which an artificial opening in the windpipe (tracheotomy) is made, and the air passages are moistened until the paralysis of the throat subsides. Moist oxygen is used to help breathing.

The techniques of the iron lung, tracheotomy and oxygen treatments have saved many lives in the past few years.

Where the medical facilities of a community are inadequate, as in rural and semi-rural areas, families and their doctors can call upon the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Washington, D. C., for help.

The money collected through the March of Dimes is available to help any family obtain and pay for the proper treatment and rehabilitation of any member affected by polio.

Jimcrow's No. 1 Foe

More than any other single person, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell won the fight in Washington against restaurant Jimcrow . . . 90 years old, she's still in there fighting

By BETTY FELDMAN

THE 90-year-old woman who sparked the victorious four-year campaign to end Jimcrow in Washington, D.C., restaurants, recently visited New York and was honored at a reception given by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership. When she spoke to the group, it was characteristic of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell that she should disdain a microphone, and in a ringing voice call on her listeners, especially the women, to take part in more such struggles.

She told how one day four years ago she "decided she would like to eat in Thompson's Restaurant." Quite aware of what the outcome would be, she invited three men, one of them white, to accompany her. They went, were refused service, and sat for several hours. The case went to court, challenging illegal discrimination under the so-called "lost laws" passed by the D.C. legislature in 1870 and 1871 (during Reconstruction) which forbade such discrimination.

A COMMITTEE formed to carry on the fight was unwilling to burden Mrs. Terrell too heavily, and asked her to be "honorary chairman." Mrs. Terrell declined, stating that she never accepted "honorary" posts, but would be happy to be a working member of the group. And as the executive secretary, Mrs. Annie Stein told the story that same evening, the abashed committee promptly named Mrs. Terrell chairman, and soon learned the full extent of their initial error. For not once during the four year campaign did Mrs. Terrell miss a meeting of either the full committee or any of the sub-committees, and she was the directing and moving force behind all its work.

After the first adverse decision in the District Court (Judge Miles, to quote Mrs. Terrell, "just waved the case away, saying the 'lost laws' had been repealed by implication") it was felt that more activity was needed to keep the campaign from petering out in discouraging legal proceedings, and a fight was launched to break down discrimination at the dime store lunch counters. The struggle moved from the committee offices to the streets, and Mrs.



MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL

Terrell went with it. A picket line marched at Kresge's, the first target, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and at its head marched Mrs. Terrell, not just on the day of her assigned shift, Saturday, but often Thursday and Friday as well, in January cold and in Washington's broiling July.

THE EFFECT was electric. As Mrs. Stein said: "When my feet hurt, I wasn't going to let a woman fifty years older than I, do what I couldn't do! I kept on picketing!" Others did the same. The result was that by Mrs. Terrell's 89th birthday every dime store in Washington had capitulated, and a Negro mother out shopping with her children no longer found it impossible to sit at a counter for a cooling drink or a bite to eat.

The Thompson restaurant case went through three lower courts before the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously in May that the "lost laws" still remained in force, and that discrimination in Washington's restaurant was illegal. And Mary Church Terrell had chalked up another victory in a long lifetime of battles against injustice.

It is difficult to find a progressive cause in the past six decades which she has not championed. Only a few weeks ago, together with five other distinguished women, she signed a call to American women to support the World Congress in Defense of Women held in Copenhagen last month. Three times during her long and valiant life she has herself been a delegate to such international women's congresses, the first time in Berlin in 1904, when she electrified the assembly by addressing it in German. In 1919 at the Hague she was co-delegate along with such other women leaders as Jane Addams and Emily Green Balch but it was Mrs. Terrell who was chosen to represent the American group in presenting a militant resolution against discrimination.

MRS. TERRELL has written her autobiography, "A Colored Woman in a White World", published in 1940 and now out of

print, which should be re-issued for the contribution it could make today. She was born the year the Emancipation Proclamation freed her grandparents from slavery. At the age of five she had her first shattering experience with Jim Crow, and she described her mother's feelings on that occasion when she wrote "Seeing their children touched and seared and wounded by race prejudice is one of the heaviest crosses colored women have to bear."

Mrs. Terrell graduated from Oberlin College, and taught for several years before she became the first Negro woman to be appointed to the District of Columbia School Board, where she served two five-year terms. When the National Association of Colored Women (today the largest membership organization of Negro women in the country) was organized in 1896, Mary Church Terrell was its first president, serving six years, and thereafter elected honorary president for life.

YEAR IN AND OUT she has spoken and written of the achievements and hardships of Negro women (her articles were largely barred by the white press because of their militancy). As the wife of D.C. Municipal Court Judge Robert H. Terrell, she could have been a social leader in Washington's Negro community. Instead she battled for Negro rights in government service and in the armed forces; she fought lynching; she spoke and picketed for woman suffrage, and for peace. She suffered insults, threats, even arrest, but nothing has ever tempered her refusal to tolerate injustice, least of all her age.

Her parting words to the audience that hot summer night were: "Keep on going—keep on insisting—keep on fighting injustice—don't allow anything to discourage you!" The memorable evening ended with a program of fighting songs by Peoples Artists, and when everyone joined in singing "John Brown's Body" and "Solidarity Forever," Mary Church Terrell, head up and eyes sparkling, was singing too.



"One man's decision in Korea"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch



"Two Alone"

—Pratt in the Sacramento Bee

U.S.-SOVIET CHESS MATCH AN EXCITING SPORT EVENT

By JOSEPH CACETTO
By Associated Press

HISTORIANS ought to call 1953 the year of the minor sports. First came mountain climbing. Now it is chess.

The climbers used to perform in perfect privacy. With the climbing of Mt. Everest they made front page news and caused international complications.

The chess players also used to go through their sacred rites without benefit of onlookers. Unlike mountains, most chess clubs are easy enough to get to. But chess is not a game calculated to satisfy appetites for blood letting or violent exercise. A chess player may pick up a lead bottomed king, but the royalty in question is wooden and stands only a few inches in height.

At this writing, chess has suddenly become newsworthy and a big thing in international relations. The match between the U.S. and

Soviet chess teams has made the difference.

AMERICAN and Russian chess players competed shortly after the war. That was hardly remarkable. At the time, Commanders of the armies of the two great powers were meeting at friendly banquets.

With the cold war, relations between the two countries froze. The 1952 Olympic games produced a slight thaw. However, there the two countries simply met along with other countries.

Completion of arrangements for the chess match marked the first time since the cold war began that American and Russian competitors undertook to meet head to head in reasonably friendly conflict.

Some might argue that chess is not a sport at all, in spite of the fact that the N. Y. Times puts chess news on its sports page. But the argument shouldn't be made within hearing of chess players. No other sport requires less physical effort. You can push bits of wood around a chessboard with the last flicker of strength in your weakest finger. But no other sport demands cooler nerves or produces more tension.

AMONG THE games where a player must still be able to run, baseball probably calls for the soundest nervous system. Unlike golf, there are practically not set moves in baseball. The ball player has to react instantly and unpredictably to a thrown or batted ball. And yet, unlike boxing, hockey and the like, most baseball action must start from a dead stop.

That means a ball player has time between plays to freeze up, but at the moment of action he must be free and loose. Coolness under fire is the trade mark of the pro. The choke up sign—hands around the throat—is the deadliest insult in the game.

BUT consider the tension in chess. You can't untie a knot in the stomach by wiggling a finger. The chess player has no motion at all for letting off steam.

Some of the corniest gags concern the slow pace of the chess game. The gags are mainly wrong. A chess game played rapid transit style is over in 10 to 15 minutes as a rule. The average offhand game in a club is over in about an hour. But it is true that a championship match generally takes a five-hour session and it may run longer.

Some tournament or match players in chess cannot eat for force.

days while competing. Every move after the first few means a tough decision. When the point of crisis comes, it may drag out for a dozen moves, lasting an hour or more.

What's more, and worse. It is very difficult to blame anyone else for a mistake in chess. Human ingenuity being what it is, chess has its alibi artists too. But they have poor material to work with. A fielder who drops a throw can blame the man who threw it. But no one threw a bishop at an erring chess player or took it out of his hand and put in on the wrong square.

However, by the nature of the game, most of the suffering in chess has to be silent and much of the worst of it is confined to the players themselves. That applies particularly to the U. S.-Soviet chess match.

For most of the spectators, the game will be mystifying, or interesting, or even exciting. For all of them, whether they know it or not, it will be a diplomatic event of first rate importance.

THE SOVIET TEAM, featuring world champion Botvinnik, will arrive in New York on the Queen Elizabeth, Tuesday morning. The matches against the American team will start at the Hotel Roosevelt on Wednesday and continue for six days.

Flanked by US and Soviet flags, the players will face each other on a raised stage in a ballroom, with 1,000 spectators watching. Electric chess boards overhead will show each move as it is made. The matches will begin each evening at 8 PM and last till 10 PM. Any unfinished matches will be privately concluded in small rooms in the intervals between public appearances.

On the concluding night of this momentous occasion, which is nothing more or less than the first dual sports competition in history between the two countries, the Russians will be guests at a huge dinner and banquet. Joe McCarthy will not be present.

Bolivia Miners Warn Of Counter-Revolution

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 6 (ALN).—Delegates to a meeting of the Bolivian Mining Federation adopted a resolution warning that an attempt was made to destroy the work of the revolutionary government, which came to power on a program of nationalizing Bolivia's tin industry.

The delegates served notice that any attempt to annul the work of the revolution would be met by force.

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Impatience for Korea Truce

(Continued from Page 4)

Wiley speech, the British are recalling that three years ago the then Secretary of State Dean Acheson was rejecting all suggestions that the U. S. negotiate with the Soviet Union on the ground that such talks must wait until the U. S. could "negotiate from positions of strength." Now, it is pointed out, proposals for negotiations are rejected on the precise opposite ground that the Soviet Union is "too weak."

The London New Statesman and Nation summarized this inconsistency as follows:

"When the Russians are stronger than we are, we must build up positions of strength and meanwhile refuse to negotiate. When they are weak, we must squeeze them and meanwhile refuse to negotiate."

If either the British Foreign Office or the U. S. State Department are speculating on "weaknesses" in the People's Democracies, or on declining Communist leadership in Eastern Europe, they will be as wrong now as they have been in their past attitudes towards these countries. The recent events in Eastern Europe reveal strength, not weakness.

IN EAST Germany the drive for the unification of Germany, and for a neutral Germany which will be dominated neither by the Soviet Union nor by U. S. imperialism, is going forward energetically and irresistibly. Out of this struggle the Socialist Unity Party, by its frank discussion of its own mistakes, is already emerging with closer ties with the people.

In Hungary where cabinet changes took place over the past weekend, the Hungarian Communist Party slowed down the tempo of heavy industrialization, took steps to provide more consumer goods, and strengthened national unity by eliminating the legitimate grievances of virtually all sections of the population. Similar steps were forecast for other People's Democracies.

These are steps of governments which are building for peace and trade, not war, and are obviously based on the profound confidence that between the peoples and their Communist-led governments, there can be only good faith and mutual trust.

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les and Wiley, there is evidence that the more sober thinkers in Wall Street do not consider the events in East Germany "good news" for U.S. imperialism.

Business Week, organ of the big financiers, admitted embarrassment that the Communists are pushing effectively for German unity.

"We can't afford to be branded as the champions of a divided Germany and of a joint European army that Europe doesn't want," said BW. "It has become increasingly clear that U. S. policy in western Europe has come to a dead end. . . . Indeed, the European Defense Community appears likely to remain imposing only on paper."

For although the U. S. is formally committed to unification of Germany, it wants this only if it can be achieved on U. S. terms—to wit, as a colony of Wall Street with a revived German army that can be used as a spearhead for an anti-Soviet war.

But this is an impossibility.

Thus the keystone of Wall Street's foreign policy in Europe is threatened. German unification, which would certainly be a major question on a Big Four agenda, is something the State Department now must block at all costs. That is why the Dulles crowd is trying to block the Big Four conference. And that is why the State Department's agents in Eastern Europe have been instructed to create all possible disorders now, including riots, arson and assassination, as a last desperate effort to prevent such a conference, and prevent German unity.

Hearn's Strike

(Continued from Page 2)

15 and 20 years making profits for Hearn. Their appeals seem to be the most urgent, for the company has said that it doesn't want anybody over 45 years old and jobs for women past their youth are hard to come by. "Help us save our jobs," is their request.

The younger workers with one, two, five and ten years service are told by the Greenfields that they can come back to work at 75 cents an hour or as little above that as the company can manage.

"Help us win; don't go in," they cry. "This is your fight, too," they say to the passing workers. "If they break our union, your union will be next," shout these workers who know. And their message rings true.

Classified Ads

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3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

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Ted Tinsley Says

What a Silly Idea!

A NUMBER of newspaper correspondents have had their ulcers re-activated by the Communist Party of Switzerland which has demanded a plebiscite to determine whether the Swiss Government should permit the construction in Geneva of a large European laboratory devoted to nuclear research. This, according to the Times, has upset "business circles and conservative political leaders." It seems that the Communist Party has "forced" a plebiscite upon the government, and what dirtier trick can there possibly be than forcing a government to let the people express themselves?

The Times also reveals how the Communist Party of Switzerland was able to force this plebiscite. The Times correspondent writes: "By extremely skillful play upon the association in the popular mind between nuclear research and the atomic bomb, the Communists have persuaded a great many persons that the laboratory would threaten Swiss neutrality and act as a sure magnet for invading forces or bombs in the event of another war."

By "popular mind" the correspondent refers to all minds not attached to the "business circles and conservative political leaders" to whom he previously referred. As everyone knows, the world is just full of "popular minds," and even that's supposed to be an insult, we can take it.

Now how in the world do you think that these "popular minds" ever got the idea that there is an association "between nuclear research and the atomic bomb?" It just goes to show how confused these poor "popular minds" can get once they break away from the "business circles and conservative political leaders."

Among the "popular minds" in Switzerland is Prof. William E. Rappard, director of the International School of Advanced Study in Political and Economic Science. The professor is an anti-Marxist. He doesn't want the nuclear research laboratory either.

I think that the Swiss people got the silly idea of a connection between nuclear research and the atomic bomb through a misinterpretation of the A-bomb tests in Nevada. Those bombs were set off for the purely peaceful purpose of shelling Indian nuts. In fact, all of the Pentagon's nuclear research has been devoted to procuring a fuller life for the people by developing a more efficient system of shelling Indian nuts. Now it

can be revealed that the atomic bombs exploded in Nevada have, to date, successfully shelled three pounds of these delicious nuts.

You will notice that nuclear research has led to other peaceful developments such as the construction of the first atomic-powered submarine. The purpose of this submarine is to provide transportation for the atomic bomb so that it may be carried to distant shores where it can be used to shell Indian nuts. This is more efficient than bringing the Indian nuts to Nevada.

Now nuclear researchers are working on the problem of constructing atomic-powered factories that will produce artillery capable of firing atomic shells. This will enable the Pentagon to shell Indian nuts from a long distance.

This should be enough to prove to the Swiss people that their idea of a connection between nuclear research and the atom bomb is just silly.

But for the life of me I can't figure out why the 10 European governments and the super-Government in Wall Street are so concerned about having this nuclear research laboratory in "neutral" Switzerland. I guess the governments involved want to make sure that no one (except the Swiss) gets hurt in case the darn thing goes off.

Jean Paul Sartre's 'I Accuse'

(Continued from Page 5)

determine its survival or its downfall." Everywhere people cried out to you "Watch out! You are condemning yourself by condemning them; we shall have to decide whether you are animals or human being."

Do you understand now why we have begged you to grant them a new trial? When we asked for justice for the Rosenbergs we meant also: Make the defense of justice your own cause. When we begged you to spare their lives, it meant also: "Spare yourself. Now that we have been coerced into becoming your Allies, the fate of the Rosenbergs could be a preview of our own future. You say you are the masters of the world, this offered you the opportunity to prove that you were masters of your own souls. But if you gave in to your criminal folly, this very folly might tomorrow throw us headlong into a war of extermination. No one in Europe was duped: Whether you granted life to the Rosenbergs or precipitated their death, you are accordingly preparing for peace or world war."

There were the sinister buffooneries of MacArthur, the bombings of the Yalu, McCarran's cops: Each time you doublecrossed Europe you stood alone. And yet, your friends kept a small hope: If our governments were not able to put their points of view across it was because they disagreed among themselves, it was because France had not stood by England, it was because they were not backed by the people. But yesterday, it was the whole of Europe, in one great sweeping movement, with its masses, its priests, its ministers, its chiefs-of-state, who asked your President to make a simple gesture of humanity.

WE WERE NOT asking for your dollars, we were not asking for your armaments, we were not asking for your soldiers, we were simply asking for the preservation of two lives, two innocent lives.

Have you ever understood the scope of this extraordinary event? Class warfare no longer existed, the oldest feuds were set aside: The Rosenbergs had made European unity. One word from you and you would have reaped, you too, the benefits of this unification. The whole of Europe would have honored you. You answered: "To hell with Europe." Okay. But don't talk to us of an alliance any longer. Allies consult one another, talk matters over, make mutual concessions. If you answer no when all we ask you is not to bring dishonor upon yourselves to no purpose, how can we believe that you will allow me to speak out when other great issues, will be at stake?

Us, your allies? Come on! Our governments are today at your service. Tomorrow our people will be your victims. Life is as simple as that. Doubtless you will

come out with shameful excuses: Your President couldn't grant clemency to the Rosenbergs, he had to yield ground so that he could impose his view about Korea? Come on! He is being mocked everyday there by his own generals and by the old Syngman Rhee.

And what country is this, whose statesmen are obliged to commit ritual murders so that they should be forgiven for putting an end to a war?

We know now what we amount to in your estimation. On one side you put the world — on the other, McCarthy. When the Rosenbergs sat on the electric chair, the scales were in favor of McCarthy.

DO YOU BELIEVE we are going to die for McCarthy? Bleed ourselves to give him a European army? Do you believe we are going to stand for McCarthy's culture? McCarthy's justice? That we shall let Europe be turned into a battlefield so that this blood stained imbecile can burn books? Let the innocent be executed and the dissident judges impeached? Please understand this right now: Never shall we hand the leadership of this western world to the assassins of the Rosenbergs.

You say that McCarthy will pass and that you are secretly planning his downfall? So what? Your McCarthy has millions of heads. Chop one off and a hundred will sprout.

Now, look at this. Before me on my table, I have a photo taken last Thursday in Washington: Well-fed and well-dressed men, elegant young women, are marching by asking for the execution of the Rosenbergs. In the foreground a young and pretty girl carries a sign: "Fry them and send their bodies to Moscow."

Now you saw these people walk in your streets at the very moment a man and his wife were living their last hours in a prison cell, at the very moment two small and desperate children were asking in vain that their parents should be returned to them. You saw them laugh, shout, hold up their signs and their banners, and not one person was found to repudiate them. There is decidedly something rotten in the U. S.

AND DON'T tell us these are only a few excitable extremists, some irresponsible elements: They are the very masters of the country for it was to them that the government gave in. Do you remember Nuremberg and your theories on collective responsibility? Well, today it applies to you. You are collectively responsible for the death of the Rosenbergs, some for having sponsored this murder, the rest for having suffered it. You permitted the U. S. to become the cradle of a new fascism. It will be useless to explain to us that this single murder is not comparable to the mass exterminations of

Hitler: Fascism is not defined by the number of its victims but by the manner in which they are exterminated.

And why this rage unleashed against this man and this woman about to die? Why this blind hatred which has dumb-founded the world?

Why, because you were duly convinced that they had taken your bomb. You will rest only when you are sure that you are the only ones capable of blowing up the earth. President Eisenhower talked of the tens of millions of innocent victims of the Rosenbergs: Each of you feels already that he is one of the dead of the war to come. Dead people it is who asked for death, last Thursday, for the thieves of the atomic secret.

Unfortunately, when we look at you from this side of the ocean, we take you neither for innocent victims nor for dead people: Innocent people—we see but two, your victims. As for the atomic secret, this is the fruit of your diseased imaginations: Science develops everywhere at the same rhythm and the manufacture of bombs is only a question of industrial capacities.

BY KILLING the Rosenbergs you have simply attempted to halt the progress of science by human sacrifice. Witchcraft, witchhunts, human pyres: We are here getting to the point; your country is sick with fear. You are afraid of everything: of the Soviets, of the Chinese, of the Europeans; you are afraid of one another. You are afraid of the shadow of your own bomb. Some allies we have!

And you would like to show us the way? Because of your terror we are being led into a war which you would promptly lose through panic at the first bombardment. I know there are courageous people in your country: the lawyer of the Rosenbergs, for instance, this very man who was saying yesterday "I am ashamed of being an American." Justice Douglas whom you are no doubt going to persecute, the people of the Rosenberg Committee, hundreds of thousands of others: But what can they do but head towards martyrdom?

And also there are the masses, still basically healthy although befuddled. The Rosenbergs repeated again and again "We are young, too young for death, but we refuse to bargain our lives for the price of a lie."

After all the Rosenbergs are Americans and if some hope is to be left in our hearts, it stems from the fact that your country gave birth to such a man and woman, whom you have killed.

One day, perhaps, this simple faith will cure you of your fears. We hope so, for we have loved you.

Until that time comes, do not be astonished if we cry out from one end of Europe to the other: Be careful, the United States has rabies. Let us sever all our ties or we may in our turn be bitten and catch the disease.

The Events in East Berlin

(Continued from Page 5)

THROUGHOUT the rioting, it became evident that those who had walked out for a demonstration were neither taking part in the violence nor supporting it. In many places, fighting broke out between the workers and the hoodlums, despite the fact that the hoodlums were armed. Having permitted the mingling of storm troops within their own ranks, the workers were helpless against the rioting.

In the outskirts of the city, a telephone campaign carried panic into the homes. The telephone rang. You picked up the phone. A voice announced: "There will be no bread tomorrow." The receiver clicked and the phone went dead. Housewives stormed the shops, buying bare the counters and shelves.

By 1 p.m. of June 17th, the Soviet commandant of the East Sector of Berlin, Major General Dibrowa, proclaimed a state of emergency. Soviet tanks, armored vehicles and infantry moved into Unter Den Linden. Standing on the lead tank was a Soviet officer with his clasped hands extended in friendship. The tanks moved to the Brandenburg Gate and stopped. The soldiers dismounted.

It took several warning volleys fired into the air to clear the street. By midafternoon, Unter Den Linden, Alexander Platz and the main thoroughfare were cleared. There were still points in the Democratic Sector which were not guarded by Soviet troops or Peoples' Police. In these, the hoodlums continued to operate until the late afternoon. By 9 p.m. the curfew hour ordered in the state of emergency proclamation, Democratic Berlin lay blanketed in silence.

DURING the afternoon of June 17, after Assistant Minister President Otto Nuschke had been attacked by mobs collected near the American Sector border at Warschauer Bridge, dragged out of his car and forced across the bridge into the West, the sector borders were closed tight. Then began the roundup of Western hoodlums and agents. The considerable number which were caught testified that they were in the main West Berlin unemployed, that they had been hired by American Intelligence, that they had been briefed by American Army officers, that they were to be rewarded by American-paid monies, by a three-month vacation and by jobs in the new police force which would be set up after the putsch.

In some shops, where workers had walked out, work was resumed the same afternoon. Upon the resumption of transportation facilities on June 18, most workers were back in their shops.

On Friday, the debris had been cleared, the damaged stores repaired and the gutted kiosks and booths were being replaced. The curfew order was partially lifted and the city was settling to its work-a-day routine.

On Saturday, the huge red worker's flags and the black, red and gold banners of the German Democratic Republic were back on their accustomed street poles in Democratic Berlin, flown at half-mast, all of them, for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

X DAY DID NOT bring the planned results. East Berlin was not occupied by fascist hoodlums. There was no general strike. The government of the German Democratic Republic was not overthrown by the force and violence paid for in American dollars.

June 17th, X Day, brought more than rioting—it brought lessons that are being learned and absorbed by the government, the Socialist Unity Party and the people of Democratic Germany.

That the government and the party did not quell the trouble when it started, when it could have been localized in the shops and on the building sites, is being discussed in every newspaper in the Republic. The mistakes which paved the way for June 17 are the subject of printed editorials and the theme of discussions and conferences on all levels.

IT IS GENERALLY concluded that the mistakes were based on an incorrect estimation of the political maturity of the German workers. And whereas large and decisive sections of the German working class did not let itself fall into the trap, did not permit itself to be used for the provocation—had this not been the case, X Day would have succeeded—another section has not been so thoroughly remodeled after the years of Nazism.

Perhaps it is to the good that the lid blew open, now. Certainly, the greater percentage of workers who walked out on June 17th now see that they were pawns in a vicious game. Large numbers of them have said, on the day itself, in the streets, and on the days that followed, in the shops, "We didn't want rioting or violence. We just wanted to be heard."

Party and government are now listening and acting. Solicitude for the needs of the workers, an unremitting fight against the enemies of the workers—this is the new policy. There will be less administering and more democracy on the ground level, in the shops. There will be an end to the estrangement between workers who have become party and trade union functionaries and workers at the machines.

And above all, the Soviet Army will safeguard this together with the German People's Police. There will be no more organized provocations.

The guns and the Soviet tanks stationed in the streets of Berlin are not pointed at the people. They stand guard at the approaches that lead into this sector of the city. They speak a clear and definite language: NO SECOND KOREA!

EVEN SENATORS FEEL PEACE

(Continued from Page 2)

als and direction of our power and resources toward peace rather than toward war."

And again he called for a reversal of the policy under which "we now find ourselves proceeding along the path toward World War III."

Gillette was the most outspoken of the Senators debating the Mutual Security appropriation, which was finally adopted to the tune of \$5.3 billion. But there were others who noted that it could no longer be claimed that MSA and its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, had resulted or were resulting in economic strengthening of other nations. George was one.

★

ANOTHER WAS Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who noted that Western Europe's economy was going backward instead of rising.

"More and more we see signs that our aid is creating resentment rather than friendship and division rather than unity," Mansfield declared. His amendment to shorten the period of mutual security "aid" was adopted.

A number of senators argued that not only was this policy not helping Europe but the continued huge appropriations were also damaging us economically.

★

ALSO SYMPTOMATIC of the peace pressure was the introduction by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) of a resolution (Sen. Conc. 32) urging the government to work through the UN for universal disarmament. It is true that the resolution is merely a general statement for putting the government on record in favor of disarmament if achievable. It is also true that among the 83 co-sponsors are some of the most rabid Taftites and armaments promoters.

But also true is the fact that these men recognized the peace sentiment of their own constituents and found it "good politics" to have some pro-peace move, no matter how vague, to their credit.

A number of senators, discussing the resolution, stated that they feared our present course envisages no outcome other than a new world war. Virtually, all of them, however, sought to place responsibility for the armaments race on the Soviet Union, in complete contradiction to the actual record.

★

THESE EXPRESSIONS in Congress, which one can expect to see increasing as the pressure for peace mounts throughout the world and at home, are already a partial vindication of the valiant peace forces who have stood up to McCarthyite pressure right from the beginning of the cold war.

But the questioning and the

concern about our future national security can be changed into active positive action for peace. It can be done if the cry grows stronger for a truce in Korea now, for Big Power negotiations for peace.

Molten Lead Bath Kills Steelworker

BRADDOCK.—George Wood, 35, of this city, was burned to death at the Edgar Thompson Works of U.S. Steel Corp., June 28, when a ladle blast of molten lead spilled over him.

★

IT TOOK JUST a few hours strike by 60 workers at the Vinco Macaroni Products Co. plant in Collier Township, near Pittsburgh, to bring a ten-cent "package" raise, which includes a hike of five cents an hour, and the equivalent in welfare benefits. The workers were represented by Local 12, AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

★

LOCAL 249, AFL General Teamsters, has obtained a \$6 a week increase, with a cent per case more commission for drivers of the East Liberty and McKeesport plants of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Pennsylvania.

★

AFL GENERAL Warehousemen's Local 636 was granted a general 11½-cent across-the-board raise for its members at the North-side plant of the U.S. Tire & Rubber Co. The union also obtained welfare and hospitalization benefits.

★

SHARON.—The first mass vacation in the history of the American steel industry is under way here at the Sharon Steel Corp. plant. The bulk of the thousands of employees will be off on a two weeks paid vacation the first half of this month.

The corporation believes that this mass vacation procedure may pay better than the juggling of complicated work schedules and over-time requirements as required by the convention vacation setup.

★

HOMESTEAD.—The 100-inch plate mill here of the United States Steel Corp. is closed down for the first two weeks of this month for the annual vacation period. This is a new pattern of vacation scheduling by the company.

★

McKEESPORT.—The Wood Works of U.S. Steel will be closed during the last two weeks in this month for employee vacations. The corporation's finishing and fabricating mills at Ambridge and Donora, however, will schedule vacations in the conventional way.

★

ROCHESTER, PA.—A rank & file strike of the 19 employees of this borough's sanitation, streets and truck departments against the refusal of the officials to act on requests for wage increases ended.

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after a week in the re-employment of 17, and the firing of two by vote of the borough council. The men returned on the basis of their previous wages.

A law passed by the Republican-controlled state legislature in 1947 prohibits strikes by employees of the state or its sub-divisions, and requires that strikers shall be fired.

However, the law also allows employees thus fired to be reinstated, on condition that the striker's wage shall be that at the time he struck.

An additional punishment for having left his job is that his pay cannot be increased for three years and that he remains on probation for five years.

The strikers had recently formed a local of the CIO Municipal Employees Union.

Calif. Building Lockout Fights AFL Laborers

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (FP).—In the hope that a shutdown would bring pressure on the AFL International Hod Carriers & Common Laborers Union by other craft unions, the Associated General Contractors ordered all building and highway projects in central and northern California closed down.

Most of the projects had already been struck by the laborers union in a walkout that started as a selective strike and ended in a general call-out.

Charles Robinson, secretary of the Northern California Dist. Council of Laborers said the union was "picking up more individual agreements with builders day by day. From where we sit, it looks as if the AGC has just about fallen apart."

A possible way out of the impasse may be found in an agreement patterned on a contract won by the plumbers' union, which averted a threatened strike. Although the terms were not disclosed, it was indicated the plumbers got more than the 10-cent hourly raise which the employers had insisted on as the pattern for all crafts, including the laborers.

The laborers want 2.05 an hour instead of their present \$1.85. The AGC acknowledged that seven of its 15 contractor associations had broken away and signed with the laborers.



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YOUR PAPER THIS WEEK

(Continued from Page 4)

money crowd. It can get support only from its readers. And here we must confess our readers are not coming through as we hoped and expected they would. Last week less than \$600 arrived, although we need \$10,000 a week to complete our goal of \$100,000. Total received: \$68,776.

Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania are lagging badly. And obviously a big push will be necessary if New York is to fulfill its quota.

★

WHEN WE TURN to our cir-

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	342	105	100	117	117
Rocky Mt. Area	50	32	64	15	17	113
Illinois	1750	1350	77	250	283	113
Indiana	100	48	48	35	24	68
Iowa	25	19	76	25	14	56
Maryland	150	130	86	100	120	120
Michigan	400	300	75	150	106	70
Minnesota	250	192	76	150	57	38
Mo.-Kansas City	75	58	77	35	35	100
Montana	50	42	84	15	6	40
New England	450	425	94	175	196	77
New Jersey	1000	814	81	200	192	96
Ohio	400	215	53	100	107	107
East. Pennsylvania	600	401	67	200	150	75
West. Pennsylvania	50	64	128	30	49	163
West Virginia	20	10	50		3	
Wisconsin	150	88	58	75	46	61
Southern States	180	153	85	100	83	83
Miscellaneous		244			214	
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	4927	82	1500	1759	117
New York State	13000	7953	61	1500	1162	77
Total - National	19000	12880	67	3000	2921	97

U.S. Judge Lauds Attorney

(Continued from Page 6)

Medina in sentencing Sacher and four other trial lawyers to "substantial terms of imprisonment" without holding a trial or hearing on the alleged contempt charges. He said it was "dubious practice" to "rekindle the heat of courtroom altercations some years after to justify permanent disbarment."

He noted that Judge Medina actually "promoted" altercations with counsel.

"Under the circumstances," Judge Clark concluded, "a grant of mercy here would show the courts great in tolerance and human understanding, and consequently in strength; but they stand to gain nothing, certainly with the discriminating, beyond a sacrifice of confidence, if they allow vindictive harshness to control their ac-

ulation drive there is scant cause for comfort. We are depressed by the inescapable conclusion that a paper which contains these valuable stories is reaching too few people. A glance at the circulation "score board" below shows that work in getting subs is needed everywhere.

We think it is pretty obvious what our readers can do, and we hope will do, to strengthen The Worker. Send in subs. Send in contributions. The need is urgent and as the old saying goes, it is later than you think.

tions. In short, why must the most serious wounds to justice be self-inflicted?

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 6)

thousands of Protestant clergymen who had been active in peace movements, in the save-the-Rosenbergs campaign, in petitions against the Smith and McCarran Acts, and for amnesty of the Smith victims now in jail. Rep. Velde who had been scared off from probing the churches, now boldly vowed to start witchhunts in the churches.

The need for—and the possibility of—a coalition of all American forces resisting the pro-fascist conspiracy of McCarthyism were on the upgrade.

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Cattle Starving in Texas Drouth



A CATTLE FARMER in Matador, Texas, looks over the starved cattle in part of his herd. The worst drought in the state's history has brought down the worth of the calf (shown suckling) to \$2 from \$50 of a year ago.

'Twas All a Part of New York Election Strategy

Cops Staged 'Raids' To Build Up Hogan

By MICHAEL SINGER

WITH ONLY a few days before they are scheduled to meet on their mayoralty decision the five county Democratic leaders were still acting like a rudderless ship in a storm. Throughout the organization a sense of impending defeat was evident and most district leaders were divided sharply on a choice of candidate.

That the Democrats are being ridden by a wave of panic was obvious last week when District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, one of the leading aspirants of the Democrats and Gov. Dewey's favorite for the bipartisan nomination, staged one of the phoniest gambling "raids" in a long time. The build-up for the mass "drive" by 200 plainclothesmen was so apparently a move to reinvigorate Hogan's waning chances, that it was likely to boomerang on the Democrats and Hogan alike.

FAR FROM BEING "mobilized swiftly" to "crack down" in a series of lightning raids, the 200 plainclothesmen could have made the arrests casually at nearly any hour of day or night within the last three months. The Democrats and their Dewey allies must be in a pretty bad way if they expected this farcical "anti-corruption" drive to catapult Hogan into the nomination.

Instead of arresting the real racketeers and the big-shot crime links with the police and politicians, Hogan fed his mayoralty ambitions on nearly 100 petty arrests. The anti-Negro undertones in the build-up was also evident, press pictures featuring Negroes arrested and news stories underscoring the "gambling dens" raided in Harlem, though one bookie parlor was directly across City Hall and a score operate within a hop, skip and jump from Police Headquarters in Centre Street.

The Hogan "racket-busting" bust only typified the dilemma of the major parties in the mayoralty campaign.

WHAT MAKES the Dome leaders unusually jittery about their July 15 conference is the expected announcement of the higher fare by the Transit Authority on that day. To decide on a Hogan—Dewey's No. 1 choice—on the same day (or anytime for that matter) when the Dewey-Impellitteri agency declares a two-for-a-quarter or 13 cents a ride on the subways and buses, would be rubbing

salt into the wounds of a populace that has already shown it won't take any more.

While Hogan continues to be a strong possibility, many Democratic spokesmen are now said to be ready to bypass him. They reason that selection of Hogan as a bipartisan nominee, far from clinching his election, would give City Council President Rudolph Halley, the Liberal candidate, his strongest campaign argument.

THE LIST OF Democratic aspirants grew last week with the addition of Thomas E. Murray, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission and from 1932 to 1940 Federal receiver for the IRT. Murray, a prominent Roman Catholic layman, was the first choice for mayor in 1945 of Bronx Boss Ed Flynn. He is still one of Flynn's favorites in the mayoralty race.

In the meantime, there was growing speculation that the leaders might "compromise" by naming either Mayor Impellitteri or Miles McDonald, Brooklyn D.A. Both are looked upon very highly by the Catholic hierarchy which plays a key role in the final decisions of the machine.

In the face of this arrogant rejection of public opinion and the temper within the party, many Democrats were making a determined effort to win the nomination for Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr.

WITHIN THE past week Wagner has stepped up his drive for the candidacy. He has blasted the bipartisan deal around Hogan, calling it a Dewey plot and a Democratic betrayal of the people; has denounced the Public Service Commission for approving an increase in the gas rate; has reiterated opposition to the higher fare which he, along with Halley, opposed on the Board of Estimate, and has energetically been lining up liberal sections of the party to push his nomination.

Wagner is also a Catholic and while not in as eminent a position with the hierarchy as some of his party rivals, he has prestige and support among many influential

Catholics who are urging his nomination.

The Republicans are waiting for the Demo caucus before going ahead with their mayoralty plans.

THE NAME of Chase Mellen, Jr., former New York County Republican chairman, as Liberal Party designee for Comptroller, to run with Halley, was reported being considered by the party's leaders. Newbold Morris, another Republican, albeit a strong LaGuardia intimate and political aide, has been asked to join Halley as the Liberal Party's candidate for President of the City Council, a post he held before.

However independent of the Dewey kind of Republicanism these two men may be, their appearance as running mate possibilities for Halley had a disquieting effect on rank-and-file Liberals and left most independent voters cold.

IN THE FIRST place Mellen, who has never spoken up publicly against the Dewey program, was boomed by Adolph A. Berle, state chairman of the Liberal Party. Berle was a die-hard opponent of Halley for the mayoralty, preferring to talk "coalition" with the Dewey Republicans until

What's On?

Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Long Voyage Home." One of the great films made in the U.S., starring John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, and Barry Fitzgerald. John Ford of course was the director. Comfortably Air Cooled. One show Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 9:15 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members.

PARTY, refreshments and dancing. Sat. July 11, 9 p.m. 410 Central Pk. W. Apt. 2-C. Don. \$1. Sponsored by West Side Peas Group.

Sunday Manhattan

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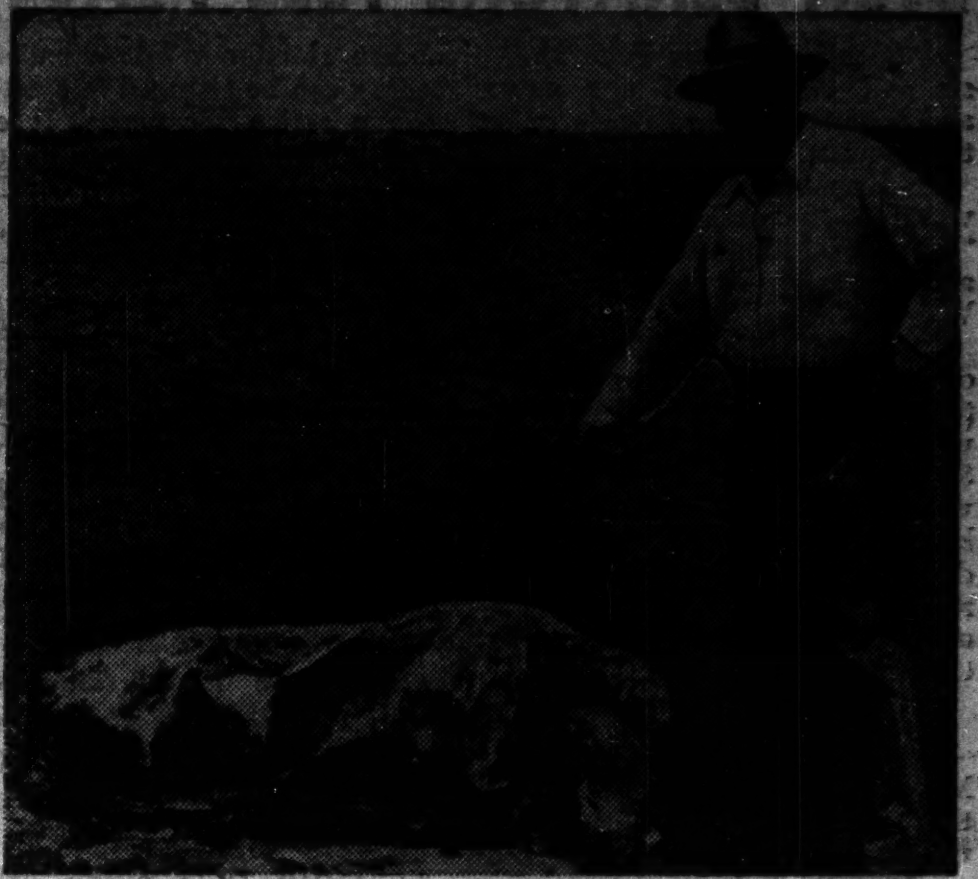
Coming

OUTING TO ARROW FARM, Sun., July 19, 9 a.m. Round trip and full day for \$2.50. Register Mon. through Thurs. 6 to 7 p.m. at Garment ALP Center, 259 W. 38th St.

HOOTENANNY & DANCE. Singing and dancing to ocean breezes. Sat. July 18, 8:30 p.m. at 3200 Coney Island Ave. Sub. \$1.

TOMORROW takes a one-week morning course on "Political Economy 1" with Doxy A. Wilkerson from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 518 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600. 2241 9700.

And Parched Land in Mexico



Drought in the Southwest has also hit Mexico. A cattle farmer points to the carcass of a steer on a ranch near Casas Grandes. Drought has hit Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma hardest.

the rank and file forced him to stop. It was hardly regarded likely that the unknown and silk-stockinged district Mellen could enhance the independent anti-machine trend evidenced in the mass straw vote support of Halley as a symbol of the electoral disgust with Tammany and their resentment against Dewey.

Was Berle trying to sabotage the rank and file anti-machine campaign?

IN MANY Liberal clubs where Berle is not popular this question was being openly asked.

Another query heard among trade unionists — of all political registration — was: "Where's the

labor movement?" Despite the fact that nominating petitions are already out and that primary contests are being planned, the labor leaders have yet to press upon the major political parties or on the Liberals a demand for increased union representation among candidates and a clear-cut commitment from them for a strong progressive program.

It had been expected that some union chiefs would propose important labor figures as candidates for the citywide slate and on the Board of Estimate. Thus far, according to the high echelons in Democratic organization, no such official request has been made by either the CIO or the AFL.

Powell Charges Navy Keeps Negroes in Menial Status

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-NY), said here that Negroes are boycotting the Navy because they are not "interested in fighting Communism . . . by shining shoes."

Powell, one of the two Negroes in Congress, said in a speech prepared for the House that half the Navy's Negroes "are serving as mess men, nothing more than man-servants to the admiral clique."

Such discrimination, he said, is "in absolute defiance" of a 1948 executive order for equality of treatment and opportunity for all military personnel regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

Powell said "the gold braid of the United States Navy" is today's "last vestige of aristocracy in America."



POWELL

AFL Plumbers In Const Strike

SAN FRANCISCO (FP). —Thirteen hundred AFL plumbers in San Francisco and Marin counties struck after two employer associations reneged on a contract they had agreed to June 30.

The agreement, which had already been ratified by the plumb-

ers, provided for a \$3 basic hourly wage, a 10-cent employer contributions to a vacation fund, 2½ cents for a pension fund and 2½ cents for a health and welfare fund, all these to be administered jointly.

These are the ideas that are helping to make history — social history, political, economic, cultural. How many of them are you familiar enough with to discuss with your friends and shopmates?

New and exciting courses being offered

- ★ Fundamentals of Trade Unionism—Thurs.—B. Paskoff
- ★ Stalin's "Economic Problems"—Tues., Thurs.—D. Goldway
- ★ White Chauvinism and Bourgeois Nationalism—Tues., Wed.—Y. Gregory
- ★ Africa Today—Mon.—J. Pittman
- ★ Highlights of U.S. History—Mon.—H. Aptheker
- ★ Main Struggles in Science Today—Tues.—B. Friedman
- ★ How Music Expresses Ideas—Wed.—S. Finkelstein

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ARTIST'S DATING NEW MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE

STARS OF THE UKRAINE

AT THE KEMZEE

UKRAINIAN Concert Hall

MAY NIGHT

AT THE KEMZEE

Mine Owners' Thugs Said They'd Shoot ... and They Did Frameup on Widen Mountain

By JOSEPH NORTH
CLAY, W. Va.

YOU get to the bleak village of Widen and its 250 red frame company houses by cutting across the mountains from Ivydale on Route 4.

The world is green here, the branches of the aged trees arch overhead and nature has built its own cathedral on the dizzy ridges. You look down into silent valleys that are as virgin as they were a couple hundred years ago when the ancestors of the Widen coal miners came in from Scotland, Ireland and England to hack the clearings out of the wilderness.

This, the maps tell you, is where Daniel Boone lived.

West Virginia is the 46th state in density of population and off the main highway you go miles without meeting a soul. But you know that sixteen miles in you will cross the boundaries of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company which owns outright 125 square miles of your native land.

You have just been to the strikers food headquarters at Ivydale where you met Daryl Douglas, a square-shouldered man of thirty-nine who has spent all his adult years in these mines and who is one of their foremost strike leaders.

★
HE IS A STEADY man with an open countenance and his firm voice is courteous. He was measuring out flour and potatoes, bacon and beans to the miner's wives who come every



THREE OF THESE ARE FRAMED ON MURDER CHARGES: Fifty Widen, W. Va., miners are herded into a cell built for 10 in Clay County Prison. They were grilled

for eight days by State Police after coal corporation gangsters shot up their food kitchen in the Widen mountains. The trial starts July 27.

Tuesday to get their week's allotment of food which the United Mine Workers has made possible. His sandy-haired boy of ten is helping him.

Douglas is a busy man these days, busy as he was when he ran the motors at the mine and he suggested you head on to

the food kitchen which is some sixteen miles away, near the town of Widen. "That's where it was," he said.

I had told him I came down from New York to write the truth of the Widen story, something no paper there has done. He is glad I came to tell the

truth, there is plenty of it to tell, he smiles, and he pulls a sack of potatoes to the counter. He said I could get the whole story and the lay of the land at the food kitchen which the caravan of gun thugs had shot up at 4:20 A.M. that morning of May 7. They came in ten

cars that morning after they had cruised by in 100 cars the day before shouting "Remember Four A.M."

The strikers knew what that meant and they sent delegations all day to everybody they knew who had a say about these
(Continued on Page 11)

Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT PART do the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have in the notorious operation "Project X"—for subversion in the East European democracies—for which the U. S. government allocated \$100,000,000?

This question is suggested anew by the role in Stockholm of George Meany and Walter Reuther who head the AFL and CIO delegations, to the congress of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions. They were most distinguished there for pressing their "Project X" policy as against the increasing inclination among European ICFTU affiliates and their respective governments towards big-power negotiations.

Reuther went so far in a

speech before the ICFTU congress as to call for more subversion and provocations behind the "Iron Curtain" adding "it need be also with weapons."

★
THE DISPATCH in the New York Times of July 7 that reported on Reuther's speech, also disclosed that he and Meany joined on a letter to President Eisenhower appealing for greater financial support for "Project X" type of activities in East Germany. Reuther personally flew to East Berlin to step up the CIO's part in "Project X."

"Project X" is no longer the secret it was when an amendment to a Mutual Security Bill sneaked through by Rep. Kersten of Wisconsin made it law. While its supporters were reluc-

tant to say much about it, after the Berlin Riot they blossomed forth with sweeping claims to justify it. Spencer D. Irvin, foreign news commentator of the Cleveland Plain Dealer notes that much of the \$100,000,000 "has been used, and not just for the welfare of the people who escape to the West."

Nor was there any secrecy a day after the Berlin riots when President Eisenhower allotted another \$50,000,000 specifically for West Berlin, for use in the war against East Berlin.

★
NOR IS THERE a secret any more of the part the top CIO-AFL labor leaders have in operation "Project X." Long before "Project X" became a law, both AFL and CIO leaders

sought a place in the State Department's sun by offering "labor attaches" to help in any subversive operations that could be developed through labor channels. The late William Green wrote an editorial in the American Federationist of April, 1950 in which he called for help to the "undergrounds" in East Europe and China.

"All organized groups of democratic citizens in this and other countries should band together to aid the underground forces..." he wrote.

"We have many citizens who are familiar with foreign countries and can serve our nation... by helping to organize and maintain resistance in the nations grabbed by Stalin. These resistance groups should provide

the best possible intelligence sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war. This is one contribution all groups and all exiles can make..."

★
IN MORE recent days the AFL inspired well-placed publicity in some of the most circulated magazines to play up its contribution to operation "Project X." Last September's Readers Digest, for example, carried an article by Don Robinson, who has edited an AFL publication and has been doing publicity work for the ICFTU's machinery here. The article is a "glorification" of Irving Brown, the AFL's "roving ambassador" abroad. He is described as a "one-man OSS" and was cred-

(Continued on Page 4)

'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Was Foiled

See Page 5

Even Senators Feel Winds of Peace Blow

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS as to the whole course of U.S. foreign policy are at last being asked in Congress—and by some of the most powerful figures on Capitol Hill. The troubled concern expressed by some of these Congressmen reflects the deep crisis of American foreign policy and the yearning of the people for peace.

This questioning is whether, under the cloak of "peace," we have not actually embarked on a path of military conquest. Few of these Congressmen propose realistic alternatives for peace, but just as the world-wide demand for peace produced the questioning it can also produce the alternatives.

OUTSTANDING in this connection was the speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), who announced regretfully to his colleagues that his conscience compelled him for this first time in his career to vote against appropriations for Mutual Security Administration.

"While we continue to pay lip service to efforts to unite the nations of the world in effective coalition for peace," Sen. Gillette declared, "we have actually changed the course of our progress and the goal of our endeavors by emphasis on the development and perpetuation of a military machine."

Sen. Gillette is a man who speaks on foreign policy with more authority than most Congressmen. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was one of the original members of the eight-man bi-partisan Senate Committee that helped steer U.S. participation in the UN. Of these original eight Senators only one other, Walter F. George (D-Ga), is now in the Senate and even he announced that this would be the last time he would ever vote for Mutual Security Appropriations.

GILLETTE, while mistakenly continuing to blame the USSR for the world's ills, charged that the path to "militarization" rather than peace had been taken three or four years ago, even before the present Administration took office.

"While the trend toward militarization of our foreign policy has grown even more pronounced under the new administration," he declared, "than it was under the previous one, this trend began some years before the present administration took office. I opposed that trend when it began. I oppose it even more vehemently today."

"I believe we have lost sight of our goal of peace," he stated, "in our pursuit of the goal of world-wide military security."

The claim that MSA or its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, was for "economic" rehabilitation is being refuted, he said, by the fact that 90 percent of the MSA appropriation is for armaments while only 10 percent is for "economic aid."

Declaring that he would vote for the bill if it were really for economic aid, Gillette added: "But the entire emphasis in this bill is on purely military considerations. There is in this bill unmistakable proof of almost complete militarization of our entire foreign policy."

"I URGE," he went on, "a return to the crusade for peace through world-wide cooperation in the United Nations on which we embarked in the closing years of the late war, and I urge that we turn away from the crusade of arms in which we are now engaged, and away from the course that leads straight and unerringly to a final global atomic catastrophe from which conceivably no single man, woman or child would come out alive."

"I stand for placing the emphasis on the disarmament race on the side and direction of our power



I WANT YOUR UNION BOOK!

and resources toward peace rather than toward war."

And again he called for a reversal of the policy under which "we now find ourselves proceeding along the path toward World War III."

Gillette was the most outspoken of the Senators debating the Mutual Security appropriation, which was finally adopted to the tune of \$5.3 billion. But there were others who noted that it could no longer be claimed that MSA and its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, had resulted or were resulting in economic strengthening of other nations. George was one.

ANOTHER WAS Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who noted that Western Europe's economy was going backward instead of rising.

"More and more we see signs that our aid is creating resentment rather than friendship and division rather than unity," Mansfield declared. His amendment to shorten the period of mutual security "aid" was adopted.

A number of senators argued that not only was this policy not helping Europe but the continued huge appropriations were also damaging us economically.

ALSO SYMPTOMATIC of the peace pressure was the introduction by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) of a resolution (Sen. Conc. 32) urging the government to work through the UN for universal disarmament. It is true that the resolution is merely a general statement for putting the government on record in favor of disarmament if achievable. It is also true that among the 33 co-sponsors are some of the most rabid Taftites and armaments promoters.

But also true is the fact that these men recognized the peace sentiment of their own constituents and found it "good politics" to have some pro-peace move, no matter how vague, to their credit.

A number of senators, discussing the resolution, stated that they feared our present course envisaged no outcome other than a new world war. "Virtually, all of them," however, sought to place responsibility

for the armaments race on the Soviet Union, but completely

tradition to the actual record. THESE EXPRESSIONS in Congress, which one can expect to see increasing as the pressure for peace mounts throughout the world and at home, are already a partial vindication of the valiant peace forces who have stood up to McCarthyite pressure right from the beginning of the cold war.

But the questioning and the concern about our future national security can be changed into active positive action for peace. It can be done if the cry grows stronger for a truce in Korea now, for Big Power negotiations for peace.

Un-Americans Ganged Up on Them

Hearn's Strike Solid in 8th Week

By ELIHU S. HICKS

EIGHT WEEKS is a long time to be on strike. Bills mount up. Savings, if any, disappear. Your feet ache from the daily pounding of the pavement. You see the boss use a scab union, lying newspapers, and even the federal government to break your strike—but you keep walking.

That, in brief, is the story of 800 department store workers in New York City whose strike against the Hearn's stores started May 14.

Last year Hearn's, which is run by the Albert M. Greenfield banking transportation and real estate interests, began a change-over to self-service selling with the avowed purpose of cutting out jobs. Within a few months more than a thousand workers had been fired.

THE WORKERS, through their union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (then independent), insisted that the company at least recognize seniority in the lay-offs and severance pay.

Finally, after months of negotiations, the workers were forced to strike, calling on the rest of labor and the public for support.

Last week the Velde Un-American committee came into town and immediately summoned six leaders of District 65 to testify

ical beliefs and activities.

During the two-hour inquisition Carl Andren, union vice-president in charge of department stores, revealed that the boss had threatened that a Congressional committee would come in to harass the union in the event of a strike. And, said Andren, "Here it is."

From the start, Hearn's management made it clear that it was going to try smashing the strike and the union. Taking expensive ads in the daily newspapers, the company put out every McCarthyite charge and smear that the ads could hold. Charging that the union leadership (which is well known for its own red-baiting) is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist-dominated" the boss demanded that the CIO reconsider its decision to readmit the union to its ranks. District 65 had become affiliated with the CIO the day the strike broke, after having been expelled during a CIO witch-hunt purge of its ranks. Now the CIO had decided that the 65 leadership, through consistent red-baiting, had "cleaned itself" and was now "respectably" anti-Communist.

THE UN-AMERICANS now took up the bosses' club and attempted to beat the union leaders into submission. Having done

ed two other congressional union-busting "investigations," however, the labor leaders knew that "a trap is being set" and refused to answer the committee's stock questions.

The very next day, ailing committee chairman Rep. Harold Velde demanded that the National Labor Relations Board decertify District 65 and pave the way for a scab union which the boss had brought into the stores. Velde's demand was made from a hospital bed in Mount Sinai Hospital where he had been kept abreast of the anti-union hearing the previous day.

The same day, the NLRB turned down the union's unfair labor practices charge against the company, insuring the company's union a chance to force a strike-breaking election.

ON THE PICKET lines the workers—Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Italian, Irish—continue their answer. Sun-burned from the weeks of marching in the summer heat, pickets appeal to the passing shoppers. The company has tried to lure the public in by running a phony 20 percent sale.

Most of the pickets are women, many are white haired mothers and grandmothers who have spent

July 4th Fireworks in Philly

ILGWU Women Strike For Union Democracy

PHILADELPHIA.

A MASS REVOLT, mainly of women, under the slogan "democracy and freedom," broke out here against David Dubinsky's local machine, as the July 4 holidays began. With 4,000 of the 5,000 members of Local 15, International Ladies Garment Workers Union involved, and resentment over wage-cuts powering the struggle, the workers shut down the bulk of the industry and picketed union headquarters for the resignation of Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross.

The long-brewing struggle powered largely by the indignation over discriminatory wage settlements and wage cuts agreed to by William Ross, manager of the Dress Joint Board, exploded when Ross moved to eliminate Josephine Spica from serving as business agent to the 40 of the 55 shops that were under her jurisdiction.

Miss Spica was elected business agent for 13 years. The bulk of the shops she serviced were arbitrarily shifted by Ross to Benjamin Feldman and Joseph Carreiro, who were appointed business agents.

With the industry paralyzed and the workers determined, the heads of the Dress Manufacturers Association called David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, into the picture. They threatened to sue the union.

Last week Dubinsky wired Miss Spica to accept the orders of Ross or her resignation would be requested.

Most of the workers involved are women, but cutters and other men in the trade are also active in the fight. Italian-Americans are predominant, but there were also hundreds of Negro, Jewish and others in the meeting.

About 80 percent of the industry's dress and children's garment shops are down.

The climax of the long fight came last Thursday night when 1,500 angry workers packed the auditorium of the union's hall and waited for a joint board meeting to announce the decision on their protest involving Miss Spica. Their anger was stimulated by the shut-off on Ross' order of the air-conditioning system, and the lockup of extra chairs in the basement of the hall. Then came the announcement that no decision was reached

by the joint board.

The women left the hall to return Monday morning to get the decision.

"We will give them 72 hours," said Miss Spica, "to decide what they want to do."

"But if another business agent tries to deal with any chairlady who refuses, and as a result she is fired, then it's up to the membership to do as they see fit."

Some of the women were less patient and wanted to force an immediate showdown. But Rose Caruso, chairlady of the local's executive board, said, "We've been fighting this for six months."

At Tuesday's meeting it developed that resentment over "sellout" wage deals gave chief impetus to the explosion. Miss Spica said at the meeting yesterday that Ross and George W. Taylor, the impartial industry chairman, were "used by members of the employers' association to give the biggest sell-out I have ever seen."

"Let's be on the up and up," she continued. "If there are to be reductions then we should tell people about them."

She stressed her fight was not a fight against the union but against "a dictator."

"Ross says I am just a plain rank and file, that I never became a union leader," she went on. "Ross never was among the rank and file. I hope I never forget how it was down in the shops."

Miss Spica charged Ross with demanding "rubber stamp" delegates from the locals to the joint board.

"Ross said he would fire me if I don't send stooges to represent the local in the joint board," she said.

"Is this a dictatorship?" she asked, as the audience shouted in the affirmative.

"The pay cuts were put across without the knowledge of the workers," she went on, and charged that in some cases wage differentials were allowed of as much as 25 percent on garments.

What Next for Discarded Kaiser Workers?

By WILLIAM ALLAN

WILLOW RUN—The commercial press these days wonders "what will Henry Kaiser do now that his airplane contracts have been cancelled?" No paper asks what can happen to the families of 16,000 Kaiser workers, most of whom already have lost their jobs.

In a visit to Willow Run, where 1,500 Kaiser workers live, Negro and white, it was easy to see that unemployment had hit. Workers were sitting outside the clapboard shacks. Many cars were parked up and down the narrow street.

We stopped at one place and talked with a Negro worker who said that most of his neighbors were laid off. "One of them," he said, "just got back from Detroit. Been there all day looking for all those jobs the papers say are there, but he didn't get any." To get a job in Detroit, he said, you have to show a quit slip before some of the companies will

BOSS PRESS CONCERNED WITH HENRY K's FUTURE—NOT WITH FLIGHT OF 16,000

even take an application.

A Kaiser worker will hesitate to ask for a quit slip until some things are straightened out. Because if he does then he gives up for good all his seniority rights and the six cents an hour that he has been paying into the pension fund over a period of five years. Thousands of dollars in equities belonging to the workers are laying in that pension fund and the agreement made by UAW top leaders and Henry Kaiser years ago, is that if Kaiser folds as a company, then the money goes to charity.

This is a basic issue because what is happening at Kaiser is a pattern that will unfold in other plants. Briggs and Hudson already have received severe cut-backs in orders.

The Negro worker wanted to know what we thought of a demand for severance pay. As a member of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, we told him that the Guild had severance pay agreements in its contracts and that if a huge kitty existed of Kaiser workers' money in a pension fund then charity should begin with the Kaiser workers, and a severance pay plan certainly was in order.

Meanwhile other acute problems were on the minds of Kaiser workers in the Willow Run village. Finance companies will be knocking at doors as soon as the first month's payments on cars, television sets, refrigerators are not met.

The Public Housing Authority wants to increase rents 10 percent come Sept. 1. Negro workers and women workers

face discrimination in getting jobs. There are 3,500 Negro workers who were employed by Kaiser. They will find getting a new job a battle against discrimination. The discriminatory quota system of hiring (one Negro to 100 whites) prevails in many plants.

Women workers, according to the Michigan Employment Security Commission, will find few or no jobs open. What the MESC did not say is that Negro women, a number of whom worked at Kaiser, will find almost all factory jobs in the Detroit area barred to them.

But these are issues in which the auto magnates' press, the Detroit Times, Free Press and News, is not interested. There stories center around Henry Kaiser's plight.

Kaiser workers, victims of the GM monopoly squeeze on Kaiser, stand to lose all as Willow Run goes through with this program of "what's good for GM."

C. E. Wilson's Threat to Union Workers:

RUNAWAY SHOPS!

DETROIT.—Unless the auto workers "forget" about union conditions won over a period of 20 years and become partners in a breakneck, mankilling speedup to put out war materials, says the GOP-NAM Defense Department headed by C. E. Wilson, then the biggest runaway shop in labor history is threatened here.

Wilson, speaking through his aide, Roger Kyes, and Pentagon brass hats filled the press and the air with charges that "lazy unionists" and "labor union abuses" are the reason for threatened cancellation of war orders and moving all "defense" work out of Detroit to small plants in "trouble free" labor areas.

The auto magnates' press here was quick to pick up the cue and start telling the workers in the automobile industry, regardless of whether they were working on "defense" work or automotive work, that they'd better stop being "indifferent" about management's appeals for sacrifices and get out higher production.

For many weeks, in a dozen GM plants for example, strike votes have taken place or have been authorized against speedup in Chevrolet Drop Forge in Detroit. Detroit GM Transmission, Buick and Fisher in Flint, etc. The campaign against speedup has been mounting. Many local union officials, backers of UAW president Walter Reuther have lost their offices through failure to fight speedup.

Dodge Local 3 swept out the entire slate of Reutherite officers because they did not struggle on speedup or defend workers' conditions in the giant Dodge-Chrysler plant. In GM's Chevrolet plants in Flint, where over 30,000 work, a brand new leadership has been elected, pledged to work for a peacetime economy program of trade with anyone who wants to buy vehicles, against speedup and for a Ceasefire in Korea.

At Ford's Lincoln plant, Local 900, Art Valenti, president, was resoundingly defeated along with 17 of his supporters in the 21-man Executive Board when speedup beefs were kicked off and Valenti trotted off to Europe on a Marshall plan jaunt. A rank and file ticket was elected that announced backing of Ford Local 600's program.

Another side to the threat against the auto workers is that C. E. Wilson, former president of GM, recently said he intended to "narrow down" war orders to "reliable firms." This of course was taken to mean General Motors and other members of the Wall Street outfit now controlling the Cabinet.

Early victims of this monopoly squeeze have been 16,000 Kaiser workers who are jobless. Also layoffs will be coming for the Briggs and Hudson workers who have been made victims of the monopoly squeeze.

Head Tax Doublecross Hits GOP and Dems.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Democratic and Republican leaders are trying to disavow their previous support for doubling the very unpopular \$5 head tax.

Earlier they had agreed to back the efforts of the local Board of Public Education to get the sanction of the state legislature for doubling the per capita \$5 tax to maintain the schools.

The doubled tax, it is estimated,

would raise \$1,800,000 of the \$2,100,000 extra revenue needed for the Board's proposed next year's budget.

The local press has done its best to divert attention from this doublecross. The politicians involved have been receiving credit for fighting Gov. Fine's persistent attempt to ram a state sales tax bill through the legislature.

Interior Secretary Blasted

AFL Paper Asks McKay Ouster

READING, Pa.—The New Era, Reading AFL labor weekly, has called on President Eisenhower to oust Interior Secretary Douglas McKay for his mishandling of the Tom Lyons affair.

The New Era, which reflects the views of Rep. George Rhodes, (D.), Pennsylvania AFL leader said in its July 2 issue:

"THE TOM LYON story will go down in history as one of the most brazen effronteries of the Eisenhower Administration.

"Lyon is the fellow nominated by President Eisenhower to be director of the Federal Bureau of Mines. He had the unqualified backing of Interior Secretary McKay.

"Yet when he appeared before the Senate Interior Committee,

Lyons revealed he was getting a \$5,000 annual pension from Anaconda Copper Company. He admitted he was opposed to the federal mine safety law which the Mines Director must administer and enforce. And he wound up saying that life appears to be getting awfully cheap these days. This was by way of reference to people losing their lives in mining accidents.

"And in the face of all this, McKay had the nerve to say after the hearing that 'I feel Mr. Lyon would have been an excellent appointment.'

"This statement alone, in our opinion, qualifies Secretary of the Interior McKay for the scrap pile. He should have sufficient intelligence to resign. But failing or lacking that, he should be kicked



DOUGLAS MCKAY

out by the President.

"How long must the people of America be subjected to this big business idea that 'what's good for General Motors (or Anaconda Copper) is good for the country'?"

Machinery Workers Hit by Layoffs

CHICAGO.—Employment in Illinois' durable goods industries declined by 4,700 workers between mid-April and mid-May of this year, the Illinois State Department of Labor announced.

Reduction of 21,000 in non-electrical machinery and 1,400 in electrical machinery were announced.

The biggest drop in employment since a year ago is in the Illinois coal fields, the department's report disclosed. There are currently 3,800 less miners employed in the state than there were at the same month in 1952.

A 27-DAY STRIKE at the Wolverine Manufacturing & Supply Co. plant, on the Northside, ended with hourly wage increases of 9 to 13 cents for 31 members of AFL Machinists.

Rabbi Fears New Injustices from Hysteria that Killed Rosenbergs

CHICAGO.—A leading Chicago rabbi, Dr. G. George Fox, this week expressed his fear of an aftermath of injustice which he said may follow in the wake of the killing of the Rosenbergs through "a misdirection of justice."

The head of the South Shore Temple congregation wrote in his weekly column in The Sentinel, the magazine of Chicago's Jewish community:

"The Rosenbergs are gone—but

the sickness that gave them the death penalty is still among us."

Rabbi Fox was one of those who pleaded for clemency for the Rosenbergs although he is bitterly anti-Communist and believed that the Rosenbergs were guilty.

His column, however, reflected the disturbed views of those who saw the death sentence in the case as resulting from hysteria.

He wrote this week: "I only plead that hysteria should not so

far endanger our liberties that our sense of justice be crippled by fear and mercilessness."

In the column, Rabbi Fox stated that Judge Kaufman, who handed down the death penalty in the case, "was the unconscious victim of furor that has seized many fellow-Americans."

"I dread the possibility that his decision may inspire less worthy men to follow his example," he wrote.

His column pictured Judge Kaufman as living today in the "shadow" of the Rosenberg penalty, and expressed the hope that Kaufman's decision "will not pursue him to a point of vitiating his health." The rabbi said he feared this would be the effect on him, were he in Kaufman's place.

Said Rabbi Fox: "I am strongly convinced that under normal circumstances, the Rosenbergs would still be living."

8 Unionists Ask Freedom for Nelson

PHILADELPHIA.—Eight leaders of trade unions here have called on Gov. John S. Fine to help in getting Steve Nelson's 20-year "Sedition" sentence reversed.

Nelson, convicted last year under the State anti-Sedition Act, is currently on trial in Pittsburgh under the federal Smith Act, along with four co-defendants. Meanwhile an appeal from his 20-year state sentence is being considered by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

THE TRADE unionists who called on Gov. Fine included Man-

ward Drill, Rec. Secretary of the Paperhangers, Local 587 (AFL); Dave Davis, organizer of the UERMWA, Local 155; James E. Pasquay, secretary-treasurer and Stephen Coyle, representative of District 2, International Fur & Leather Workers Union; Ike Friedman, Bus. Manager and Sam Silverman, Rec. Secretary of Local 53, International Fur & Leather Workers Union; and Alton H. Finck, president of the IFLWU, Local 198.

The text of their statement follows:

"We, the undersigned trade unionists, beg the Governor to

offices to help reverse the 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Nelson was convicted under the State Anti-Sedition Law, whose passage was opposed by the whole of organized labor.

"Mr. Sam Compers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, vigorously opposed the enactment of this law and charged that it was aimed to destroy labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The late Mr. Philip Murray and Mr. Thomas Kennedy, presently the vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, led the

gations of miners in opposition to this bill.

"Mr. Nelson was not convicted because he committed any overt act, but because his speeches and writings have allegedly brought the government of the U.S. and Commonwealth of Penna. into 'contempt and hatred. This is thought control in its most virulent form.

"The sentence of 20 years in prison, a \$10,000 fine and the \$13,000 costs of the trial is particularly savage and unprecedented. In view of Mr. Nelson's age, the 20-year sentence becomes virtually a death sentence."

Molten Lead Bath Kills Steelworker

BRADDOCK.—George Wood, 55, of this city, was burned to death at the Edgar Thompson Works of U.S. Steel Corp., June 28, when a ladle blast of molten lead spilled over him.

IT TOOK JUST a few hours strike by 60 workers at the Vimco Macaroni Products Co. plant in Collier Township, near Pittsburgh, to bring a ten-cent "package" raise, which includes a hike of five cents an hour, and the equivalent in welfare benefits. The workers were represented by Local 12, AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

LOCAL 249, AFL General Teamsters, has obtained a \$6 a week increase, with a cent per case more commission for drivers of the East Liberty and McKeesport plants of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Pennsylvania.

AFL GENERAL Warehousemen's Local 636 was granted a general 11 1/4-cent across-the-board raise for its members at the Northside plant of the U.S. Tire & Rubber Co. The union also obtained welfare and hospitalization benefits.

SHARON.—The first mass vacation in the history of the American steel industry is under way here at the Sharon Steel Corp. plant. The bulk of the thousands of employees will be off on a two weeks paid vacation the first half of this month.

The corporation believes that this mass vacation procedure may pay better than the juggling of complicated work schedules and

over-time requirements as required by the convention vacation setup.

HOMESTEAD.—The 100-inch plate mill here of the United States Steel Corp. is closed down for the first two weeks of this month for the annual vacation period. This is a new pattern of vacation scheduling by the company.

McKEESPORT.—The Wood Works of U.S. Steel will be closed during the last two weeks in this month for employee vacations. The corporation's finishing and fabricating mills at Ambridge and Donora, however, will schedule vacations in the conventional way.

ROCHESTER, PA.—A rank & file strike of the 19 employees of this borough's sanitation, streets and truck departments against the refusal of the officials to act on requests for wage increases ended after a week in the re-employment of 17, and the firing of two by vote of the borough council. The men returned on the basis of their previous wages.

A law passed by the Republican-controlled state legislature in 1947 prohibits strikes by employees of the state or its sub-divisions, and requires that strikers shall be fired.

However, the law also allows employees thus fired to be reinstated, on condition that the striker's wage shall be that at the time he struck.

An additional punishment for having left his job is that his pay cannot be increased for three years and that he remains on probation for five years.

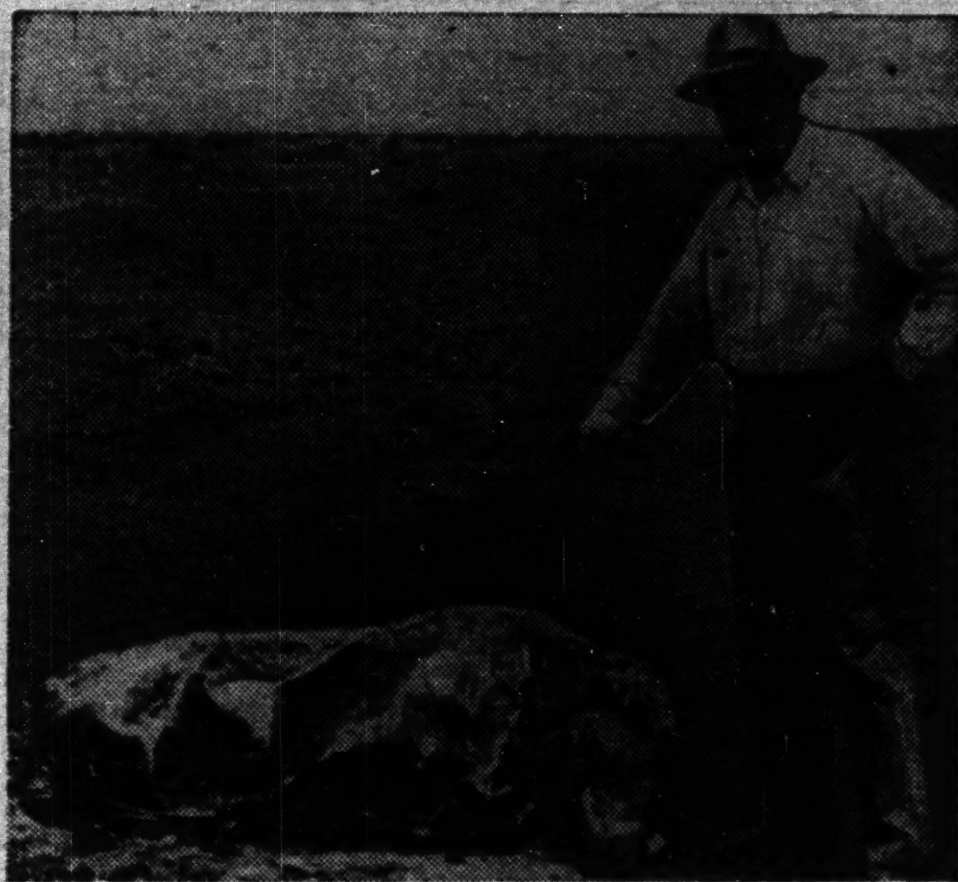
The strikers had recently formed a local of the CIO Municipal Employees Union.

Cattle Starving In Texas Drouth



A CATTLE FARMER in Matador, Texas, looks over the starved cattle in part of his herd. The worst drought in the state's history has brought down the worth of the calf (shown suckling) to \$2 from \$50 of a year ago.

And Parched Land in Mexico



Drought in the Southwest has also hit Mexico. A cattle farmer points to the carcass of a steer on a ranch near Casas Grandes. Drought has hit Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma hardest.

"dupes, dopes and gullibles."

Edward Clamage, raucous Legion spokesman, followed up with a broadside against such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Friends Service Committee, (Quakers), the Independent Voters of Illinois and the American Jewish Congress.

One pro-Broyles legislator tried to bully a professor from a state-supported college who spoke against the bill by asking him when his school will seek another appropriation.

REV. G. HORSLEY, leading House proponent of the bill, called for the dismissal of the President of the University of Illinois on the grounds that (a) President Stoddard had come out against the Broyles Bill and (b) Horsley's son, a student at the U. of I., had received low grades.

Witnesses from progressive-led unions were not even allowed to testify against the bill. And a spokesman for the Communist Party was ushered out of the hearing when he tried to speak.

Finally, Rep. Velde was called in from Washington to assist in pressing for the bill, and Sen. Jenner's witch-hunting committee arrived here at a crucial moment to conduct a "probe" at the University of Chicago, one source of considerable struggle against the Broyles Bill.

THE BROAD OPPOSITION to this fascist-like measure has been developing steadily for six years. This is the third session of the general assembly in which Broyles has introduced his pernicious bills.

This year, the opposition reached a new level of intensity and breadth. It succeeded not only in beating down the Broyles omnibus bill but also in defeating four other witchhunting measures, wiping the slate clean insofar as this type of legislation is concerned.

The anti-Broyles movement was not without its serious weaknesses. For one thing, many of the liberal elements injured their case by joining with the Broyles forces in red-baiting.

Secondly, many of these groupings suffered from periods of defeatism during the long zig-zag legislative struggle.

TO THE CREDIT of the bulk of the left and progressive forces, their fight never slackened, nor did they waver in their confidence in the ability of the people to win this fight.

Organizations such as the Civil Rights Congress, several of the progressive-led unions and the Communist Party of Illinois were able to pump fresh vigor into the fight at the crucial moments.

The most active liberal groups worked to defeat the bill under the leadership of the American Civil Liberties Union

Here's Why Gov. Stratton Vetoed the Broyles Bill

By CARL HIRSCH

IN VETOING the Broyles Bill, Gov. William G. Stratton acted under a forceful people's mandate which he could not ignore.

The story of how that mandate was registered over a period of four months of a stormy legislative struggle is one of the most instructive and encouraging lessons of these times.

It tells volumes about where the people really stand on the question of McCarthyism.

REMEMBER that this happened in Illinois, a state which is under the daily drugging influence of the McCarthyite Chicago Tribune, under a Republican administration which the Tribune considers its own.

This is Rep. Harold L. Velde's state, neighboring the states that produced Sen. William Jenner and Joseph McCarthy himself.

But the broad and magnificent response of the people in revealed the widespread distrust opposition of the Broyles Bill of these witchhunters and mind-crushers.

This valiant fight revealed what people will do when confronted face-to-face with the personal and direct threat of McCarthyism.

EACH OF THE components in the fight against the Broyles Bill say its danger to them and refused steadfastly to believe that this was simply an "anti-Communist" bill.

The trade unions of Illinois

insisted that this was an anti-labor bill. The CIO, AFL and independent unions hammered this point throughout the long campaign. And they thundered this fact at Gov. Stratton during the critical days before the veto finally came through.

The churches saw this bill mainly as a restriction on their right to interest themselves in social questions. The largest church body in the state, the Illinois Council of Churches representing 4,000 Protestant congregations, reflected this view.

The campus and educational organizations saw the threat in the Broyles Bill to academic freedom. And the faculty and student bodies of large and small schools throughout Illinois made the defeat of this bill a main concern.

MOREOVER, the unprecedented breadth of the opposition developed in an atmosphere of growing hatred of McCarthyism, at a time when McCarthyism had exposed itself more fully than ever before as the face of fascism.

While the Broyles Bill veiled its threat in such phraseology as "the world Communist movement," "subversive organization," "force and violence," apparently few people were deceived as to its real intent.

THE FIGHT against the Broyles Bill became the reaction of millions in this state to the "excesses" indulged in by the McCarthy, McCarrans, Velde and Jenners.

There is no other explanation

for some of the following aspects of the fight:

• One of the strongest opponents of the bill was Rev. Joseph Albrecht of Pekin, Ill., pastor of Rep. Velde's own Methodist church, who was incensed over Velde's attacks on clergymen.

• A Republican House leader, Rep. Arthur W. Sprague, fought the bill on the theory that "a chemical analysis might prove that a bottle labelled poison for Communists is poison for everybody."

• The president of the Chicago Teachers Union, John M. Fewkes, charged that "these bills will cause untold suffering to American teachers."

• The Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers saw through the purpose of this bill and declared that it would "impair free discussion of vital questions, disrupt school administration and discourage qualified personnel from remaining or accepting positions in the public school system."

• The downstate fight against the bill was powerful, drawing opposition to the measure from businessmen in Matton, Jacksonville, Springfield and Metropolis; from Eldon Berry, chairman of the Macon County Farm Bureau Legislative Committee, Lester Erickson, secretary of the Greene County Farm Bureau, Millard Woolridge, president of the Pope-Hardin County Farm Bureau; and the formation in Champaign of a broad "Illinois Committee to Oppose the Broyles Bills."

• Dr. Henry P. Rusk, Dean Emeritus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, entered into the fight after he was "astounded by a report that a witness at a hearing was assured that it is not the intent of this bill to interfere with the right of scientists to say what they honestly think but merely to see what they think right."

• The executive director of the Chicago Urban League, Sidney Williams, made it clear that the bill was a direct menace to the Negro people and "will do more to set back civil liberties than anything I can imagine."

• The Episcopal Diocese of Springfield condemned the Broyles Bill as "endangering fundamental principles of individual freedom."

• Out of 42 American Legion members in the Illinois House, 15 of them voted against the bill—even though the bill originated with the American Legion.

These examples reveal the extent of the opposition to this bill among ardently anti-Communist forces. What they were fighting here was McCarthyism, the ruthless scourge of democratic liberties which assaults anything to which the "Communist" label can possibly be attached.

VERY EARLY in this fight, the pro-Broyles forces themselves revealed the sweeping range of their targets and the viciousness of their methods.

Sen. Paul Broyles opened up with an attack on all organizations not approving his bill as

U.S. Allies Impatient For Truce in Korea

— See Page 4 —

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Mine Owners' Thugs Said They'd Shoot ... and They Did Frameup on Widen Mountain

By JOSEPH NORTH
CLAY, W. Va.

YOU get to the bleak vil-
lage of Widen and its
250 red frame company
houses by cutting across
the mountains from Ivydale
on Route 4.

The world is green here, the
branches of the aged trees arch
overhead and nature has built
its own cathedral on the dizzy
ridges. You look down into si-
lent valleys that are as virgin
as they were a couple hundred
years ago when the ancestors
of the Widen coal miners came
in from Scotland, Ireland and
England to hack the clearings
out of the wilderness.

This, the maps tell you, is
where Daniel Boone lived.

West Virginia is the 46th
state in density of population
and off the main highway you
go miles without meeting a
soul. But you know that sixteen
miles in you will cross the
boundaries of the Elk River
Coal and Lumber Company
which owns outright 125 square
miles of your native land.

You have just been to the
strikers food headquarters at
Ivydale where you met Daryl
Douglas, a square-shouldered
man of thirty-nine who has
spent all his adult years in these
mines and who is one of their
foremost strike leaders.

HE IS A STEADY man with
an open countenance and his
firm voice is courteous. He was
measuring out flour and pota-
toes, bacon and beans to the
miner's wives who come every



**THREE OF THESE ARE FRAMED ON MURDER
CHARGES:** Fifty Widen, W. Va., miners are herded into a
cell built for 10 in Clay County Prison. They were grilled

for eight days by State Police after coal corporation gangsters
shot up their food kitchen in the Widen mountains. The
trial starts July 27.

Tuesday to get their week's al-
lotment of food which the
United Mine Workers has made
possible. His sandy-haired boy
of ten is helping him.

Douglas is a busy man these
days, busy as he was when he
ran the motors at the mine and
he suggested you head on to

the food kitchen which is some
sixteen miles away, near the
town of Widen. "That's where
it was" he said.

I had told him I came down
from New York to write the
truth of the Widen story, some-
thing no paper there has done.
He is glad I came to tell the

truth, there is plenty of it to
tell, he smiles, and he pulls a
sack of potatoes to the counter.
He said I could get the whole
story and the lay of the land
at the food kitchen which the
caravan of gun thugs had shot
up at 4:20 A.M. that morning
of May 7. They came in ten

cars that morning after they
had cruised by in 100 cars the
day before shouting "Remem-
ber Four A.M."

The strikers knew what that
meant and they sent delegations
all day to everybody they knew
who had a say about these
(Continued on Page 11)

Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT PART do the top
leaders of the AFL and CIO
have in the notorious operation
"Project X"—for subversion in
the East European democracies
—for which the U. S. govern-
ment allocated \$100,000,000?

This question is suggested
anew by the role in Stockholm
of George Meany and Walter
Reuther who head the AFL and
CIO delegations, to the congress
of the International Confederation
of "Free" Trade Unions. They
were most distinguished there
for pressing their "Project
X" policy as against the increas-
ing inclination among European
ICFTU affiliates and their respec-
tive governments towards
big-power negotiations.

Reuther went so far in a

speech before the ICFTU con-
gress as to call for more subver-
sion and provocations behind
the "Iron Curtain" adding "it
need be also with weapons."

THE DISPATCH in the New
York Times of July 7 that re-
ported on Reuther's speech, also
disclosed that he and Meany
joined on a letter to President
Eisenhower appealing for great-
er financial support for "Project
X" type of activities in East
Germany. Reuther personally
flew to East Berlin to "step up
the CIO's part in "Project X."

"Project X" is no longer the
secret it was when an amend-
ment to a Mutual Security Bill
sneaked through by Rep. Ker-
sten of Wisconsin made it law.
While its supporters were reluc-

tant to say much about it, after
the Berlin Riot they blossomed
forth with sweeping claims to
justify it. Spencer D. Irvin, for-
eign news commentator of the
Cleveland Plain Dealer notes
that much of the \$100,000,000
"has been used, and not just for
the welfare of the people who
escape to the West."

Nor was there any secrecy a
day after the Berlin riots when
President Eisenhower allotted
another \$50,000,000 specifically
for West Berlin, for use in the
war against East Berlin.

NOR IS THERE a secret
any more of the part the top
CIO-AFL labor leaders have
in operation "Project X." Long
before "Project X" became a
law, both AFL and CIO leaders

sought a place in the State De-
partment's sun by offering "la-
bor attaches" to help in any
subversive operations that could
be developed through labor
channels. The late William Green
wrote an editorial in the Amer-
ican Federationist of April, 1950
in which he called for help to
the "undergrounds" in East Eu-
rope and China.

"All organized groups of
democratic citizens in this and
other countries should band to-
gether to aid the underground
forces..." he wrote.

"We have many citizens who
are familiar with foreign coun-
tries and can serve our nation
... by helping to organize and
maintain resistance in the na-
tions grabbed by Stalin. These
resistance groups should provide

the best possible intelligence
sources to guide all our efforts
in the cold war. This is one
contribution all groups and all
exiles can make..."

IN MORE recent days the
AFL inspired well-placed pub-
licity in some of the most circulated
magazines to play up its con-
tribution to operation "Project
X." Last September's Readers
Digest, for example, carried an
article by Don Robinson, who
has edited an AFL publication
and has been doing publicity
work for the ICFTU's machin-
ery here. The article is a "glori-
fication" of Irving Brown, the
AFL's "roving ambassador"
abroad. He is described as a
"one-man OSS" and was cred-

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'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Was Foiled

See Page 5

Even Senators Feel Winds of Peace Blow

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS as to the whole course of U.S. foreign policy are at last being asked in Congress—and by some of the most powerful figures on Capitol Hill. The troubled concern expressed by some of these Congressmen reflects the deep crisis of American foreign policy and the yearning of the people for peace.

This questioning is whether, under the cloak of "peace," we have not actually embarked on a path of military conquest. Few of these Congressmen propose realistic alternatives for peace, but just as the world-wide demand for peace produced the questioning it can also produce the alternatives.

OUTSTANDING in this connection was the speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia.), who announced regretfully to his colleagues that his conscience compelled him for this first time in his career to vote against appropriations for Mutual Security Administration.

"While we continue to pay lip service to efforts to unite the nations of the world in effective coalition for peace," Sen. Gillette declared, "we have actually changed the course of our progress and the goal of our endeavors by emphasis on the development and perpetuation of a military machine."

Sen. Gillette is a man who speaks on foreign policy with more authority than most Congressmen. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was one of the original members of the eight-man bi-partisan Senate Committee that helped steer U.S. participation in the UN. Of these original eight Senators only one other, Walter F. George (D-Ga.), is now in the Senate and even he announced that this would be the last time he would ever vote for Mutual Security Appropriations.

GILLETTE, while mistakenly continuing to blame the USSR for the world's ills, charged that the path to "militarization" rather than peace had been taken three or four years ago, even before the present Administration took office.

"While the trend toward militarization of our foreign policy has grown even more pronounced under the new administration," he declared, "than it was under the previous one, this trend began some years before the present administration took office. I opposed that trend when it began. I oppose it even more vehemently today."

"I believe we have lost sight of our goal of peace," he stated, "in our pursuit of the goal of world-wide military security."

The claim that MSA or its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, was for "economic" rehabilitation is being refuted, he said, by the fact that 90 percent of the MSA appropriation is for armaments while only 10 percent is for "economic aid."

Declaring that he would vote for the bill if it were really for economic aid, Gillette added: "But the entire emphasis in this bill is on purely military considerations. There is in this bill unmistakable proof of almost complete militarization of our entire foreign policy."

"I URGE," he went on, "a return to the crusade for peace through world-wide cooperation in the United Nations on which we embarked in the closing years of the late war, and I urge that we turn away from the crusade of arms in which we are now engaged, and away from the course that leads straight and unerringly to a final global atomic catastrophe from which conceivably no single man, woman or child would come out alive."

"I stand for placing the emphasis on peace."

(Continued on Page 13)



I WANT YOUR UNION BOOK!

STATE COURT RULES AGAINST HOUSING 'LOYALTY OATHS'

SO-CALLED "LOYALTY OATHS" for tenants of federally-aided low-rent housing projects were ruled unconstitutional last week by the New York State Supreme Court. The ruling was handed down by Justice M. Henry Martuscello in Brooklyn. He held that the Federal statute and the New York City Housing Authority action did not provide tenants with "due process of law" guaranteed by the Federal and State Constitutions.

The "loyalty oaths" are provided under a law offered by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep., N.Y.) and enacted July 5, 1952 during the rush of Congress to adjourn. Under the Gwinn Amendment each principle tenant in a federally-aided project must certify that neither he nor anyone else occupying his apartment is a member of any organization listed as "subversive" by the Attorney General.

ON DEC. 11 the local Housing Authority adopted a resolution requiring all present or prospective tenants to sign such certificates.

The suit to the Supreme Court was brought by Mrs. Rebecca Peters of 168 Ten Eyck Walk, Williamsburg Houses, in behalf of herself and others on the ground the Authority's action was "capricious, arbitrary and unreasonable." The city authority operates 18 such projects housing 19,945 families.

JUSTICE MARTUSCELLO pointed out that the U.S. Supreme Court had questioned the constitutionality of the Attorney General's "subversive" lists.

"Such a legislative mandate should be based on a finding that the organizations listed have been found to be subversive after a hearing granting all the safeguards of due process as understood by our courts since the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. No such hearing is provided by Executive Order 9835 nor by the Gwinn amendment."

Justice Martuscello concluded that the amendment and the

lution adopted by the Housing Authority implementing it "depart radically from our prevailing concepts of fairness and do not afford due process of law." Since Congress had imposed an "unconstitutional requirement as a condition for occupancy in these low-rent housing projects, it would seem to me that the resolution of the authority is arbitrary, capricious and unreasonable," he said.

HEARN'S STRIKE NOW IN EIGHTH WEEK

Un-Americans Ganged Up on Them

By ELIHU S. HICKS

EIGHT WEEKS is a long time to be on strike. Bills mount up. Savings, if any, disappear. Your feet ache from the daily pounding of the pavement. You see the boss use a scab union, lying newspapers, and even the federal government to break your strike—but you keep walking.

That, in brief, is the story of 800 department store workers in New York City whose strike against the Hearn stores started May 14.

Last year Hearn, which is run by the Albert M. Greenfield banking transportation and real estate interests, began a change-over to self-service selling with the avowed purpose of cutting out jobs. Within a few months more than a thousand workers had been fired.

THE WORKERS, through their union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (then independent), insisted that the company at least recognize seniority in the lay-offs and severance pay.

Finally, after months of negotiations, the workers were forced to strike, calling on the rest of labor and the public for support.

Last week the Velde Un-American committee came into town and immediately summoned six leaders of District 65 to testify about their past and present union activities.

ical beliefs and activities.

During the two-hour inquisition Carl Andren, union vice-president in charge of department stores, revealed that the boss had threatened that a Congressional committee would come in to harass the union in the event of a strike. And, said Andren, "Here it is."

From the start, Hearn management made it clear that it was going to try smashing the strike and the union. Taking expensive ads in the daily newspapers, the company put out every McCarthyite charge and smear that the ads could hold. Charging that the union leadership (which is well known for its own red-baiting) is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist-dominated," the boss demanded that the CIO reconsider its decision to readmit the union to its ranks. District 65 had become affiliated with the CIO the day the strike broke, after having been expelled during a CIO witch-hunt purge of its ranks. Now the CIO had decided that the 65 leadership, through consistent red-baiting, had "cleaned itself" and was now "respectably" anti-Communist.

THE UN-AMERICANS now took up the bosses' club and attempted to beat the union leaders and their supporters. Having experienced two other congressional union-busting "investigations," however, the labor leaders knew that "a trap is being set" and refused to answer the committee's stock questions.

The very next day, ailing committee chairman Rep. Harold Velde demanded that the National Labor Relations Board decertify District 65 and pave the way for a scab union which the boss had brought into the stores. Velde's demand was made from a hospital bed in Mount Sinai Hospital where he had been kept abreast of the anti-union hearing the previous day.

The same day, the NLRB turned down the union's unfair labor practices charge against the company, insuring the company's union a chance to force a strike-breaking election.

ON THE PICKET lines the workers—Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Italian, Irish—continue their answer. Sun-burned from the weeks of marching in the summer heat, pickets appeal to the passing shoppers. The company has tried to lure the public in by running a phony 20 percent sale.

Most of the pickets are women, many are white haired mothers and grandmothers who have spent

(Continued on Page 13)

July 4th Fireworks in Philly

ILGWU Women Strike For Union Democracy

PHILADELPHIA.

A MASS REVOLT, mainly of women, under the slogan "democracy and freedom," broke out here against David Dubinsky's local machine, as the July 4 holidays began. With 4,000 of the 5,000 members of

Local 15, International Ladies Garment Workers Union involved, and resentment over wage cuts powering the struggle, the workers shut down the bulk of the industry and picketed union headquarters for the resignation of Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross.

The long-brewing struggle powered largely by the indignation over discriminatory wage settlements and wage cuts agreed to by William Ross, manager of the Dress Joint Board, exploded when Ross moved to eliminate Josephine Spica from serving as business agent to the 40 of the 55 shops that were under her jurisdiction.

Miss Spica was elected business agent for 13 years. The bulk of the shops she serviced were arbitrarily shifted by Ross to Benjamin Feldman and Joseph Carreiro, who were appointed business agents.

With the industry paralyzed and the workers determined, the heads of the Dress Manufacturers' Association called David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, into the picture. They threatened to sue the union.

Last week Dubinsky wired Miss Spica to accept the orders of Ross or her resignation would be requested.

Most of the workers involved are women, but cutters and other men in the trade are also active in the fight. Italian-Americans are predominant, but there were also hundreds of Negro, Jewish and others in the meeting.

About 80 percent of the industry's dress and children's garment shops are down.

The climax of the long fight came last Thursday night when 1,500 angry workers packed the auditorium of the union's hall and waited for a joint board meeting to announce the decision on their protest involving Miss Spica. Their anger was stimulated by the shut-off on Ross' order of the air-conditioning system, and the lockup of extra chairs in the basement of the hall. Then came the announcement that no decision was reached

by the joint board.

The women left the hall to return Monday morning to get the decision.

"We will give them 72 hours," said Miss Spica, "to decide what they want to do."

"But if another business agent tries to deal with any chairlady who refuses, and as a result she is fired, then it's up to the membership to do as they see fit."

Some of the women were less patient and wanted to force an immediate showdown. But Rose Caruso, chairlady of the local's executive board, said, "We've been fighting this for six months."

At Tuesday's meeting it developed that resentment over "sellout" wage deals gave chief impetus to the explosion. Miss Spica said at the meeting yesterday that Ross and George W. Taylor, the impartial industry chairman, were "used by members of the employers' association to give the biggest sell-out I have ever seen."

"Let's be on the up and up," she continued. "If there are to be reductions then we should tell people about them."

She stressed her fight was not a fight against the union but against "a dictator."

Ross says I am just a plain rank and filer, that I never became a union leader," she went on. "Ross never was among the rank and file. I hope I never forget how it was down in the shops."

Miss Spica charged Ross with demanding "rubber stamp" delegates from the locals to the joint board.

"Ross said he would fire me if I don't send stooges to represent the local in the joint board," she said.

"Is this a dictatorship?" she asked, as the audience shouted in the affirmative.

"The pay cuts were put across without the knowledge of the workers," she went on, and charged that in some cases wage differentials were allowed of as much as 25 percent on garments.

EVEN SENATORS FEEL PEACE

(Continued from Page 2) sis and direction of our power and resources toward peace rather than toward war.

And again he called for a reversal of the policy under which "we now find ourselves proceeding along the path toward World War III."

Gillette was the most outspoken of the Senators debating the Mutual Security appropriation, which was finally adopted to the tune of \$5.3 billion. But there were others who noted that it could no longer be claimed that MSA and its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, had resulted or were resulting in economic strengthening of other nations. George was one.

ANOTHER WAS Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who noted that Western Europe's economy was going backward instead of rising.

"More and more we see signs that our aid is creating resentment rather than friendship and division rather than unity," Mansfield declared. His amendment to shorten the period of mutual security "aid" was adopted.

A number of senators argued that not only was this policy not helping Europe but the continued huge appropriations were also damaging us economically.

ALSO SYMPTOMATIC of the peace pressure was the introduction by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) of a resolution (Sen. Conc. 32) urging the government to work through the UN for universal disarmament. It is true that the resolution is merely a general statement for putting the government on record in favor of disarmament if achievable. It is also true that among the 33 co-sponsors are some of the most rabid Taftites and armaments promoters.

But also true is the fact that these men recognized the peace sentiment of their own constituents and found it "good politics" to have some pro-peace move, no matter how vague, to their credit.

A number of senators, discussing the resolution, stated that they feared our present course envisages no outcome other than a new world war. Virtually, all of them, however, sought to place responsibility for the armaments race on the Soviet Union, in complete contradiction to the actual record.

THESE EXPRESSIONS in Congress, which one can expect to see increasing as the pressure for peace mounts throughout the world and at home, are already a partial vindication of the valiant peace forces who have stood up to McCarthyite pressure right from the beginning of the cold war.

But the questioning and the

concern about our future national security can be changed into active positive action for peace. It can be done if the cry grows stronger for a truce in Korea now, for Big Power negotiations for peace.

Molten Lead Bath Kills Steelworker

BRADDOCK.—George Wood, 55, of this city, was burned to death at the Edgar Thompson Works of U.S. Steel Corp., June 28, when a ladle blast of molten lead spilled over him.

IT TOOK JUST a few hours strike by 60 workers at the Vimco Macaroni Products Co. plant in Collier Township, near Pittsburgh, to bring a ten-cent "package" raise, which includes a hike of five cents an hour, and the equivalent in welfare benefits. The workers were represented by Local 12, AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

LOCAL 249, AFL General Teamsters, has obtained a \$6 a week increase, with a cent per case more commission for drivers of the East Liberty and McKeesport plants of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Pennsylvania.

AFL GENERAL Warehousemen's Local 636 was granted a general 11% cent across-the-board raise for its members at the Northside plant of the U.S. Tire & Rubber Co. The union also obtained welfare and hospitalization benefits.

SHARON.—The first mass vacation in the history of the American steel industry is under way here at the Sharon Steel Corp. plant. The bulk of the thousands of employees will be off on a two weeks paid vacation the first half of this month.

The corporation believes that this mass vacation procedure may pay better than the juggling of complicated work schedules and over-time requirements as required by the convention vacation setup.

HOMESTEAD.—The 100-inch plate mill here of the United States Steel Corp. is closed down for the first two weeks of this month for the annual vacation period. This is a new pattern of vacation scheduling by the company.

McKEESPORT.—The Wood Works of U.S. Steel will be closed during the last two weeks in this month for employee vacations. The corporation's finishing and fabricating mills at Ambridge and Donora, however, will schedule vacations in the conventional way.

ROCHESTER, PA.—A rank & file strike of the 19 employees of this borough's sanitation, streets and truck departments against the refusal of the officials to act on requests for wage increases ended

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AL 5-6225

after a week in the re-employment of 17, and the firing of two by vote of the borough council. The men returned on the basis of their previous wages.

A law passed by the Republican-controlled state legislature in 1947 prohibits strikers by employees of the state or its sub-divisions, and requires that strikers shall be fired.

However, the law also allows employees thus fired to be reinstated, on condition that the striker's wage shall be that at the time he struck.

An additional punishment for having left his job is that his pay cannot be increased for three years and that he remains on probation for five years.

The strikers had recently formed a local of the CIO Municipal Employees Union.

Calif. Building Lockout Fights AFL Laborers

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (FP).

—In the hope that a shutdown would bring pressure on the AFL International Hod Carriers & Common Laborers Union by other craft unions, the Associated General Contractors ordered all building and highway projects in central and northern California closed down.

Most of the projects had already been struck by the laborers union in a walkout that started as a selective strike and ended in a general call-out.

Charles Robinson, secretary of the Northern California District Council of Laborers said the union was "picking up more individual agreements with builders day by day. From where we sit, it looks as if the AGC has just about fallen apart."

A possible way out of the impasse may be found in an agreement patterned on a contract won by the plumbers' union, which averted a threatened strike. Although the terms were not disclosed, it was indicated the plumbers got more than the 10-cent hourly raise which the employers had insisted on as the pattern for all crafts, including the laborers.

The laborers want 2.05 an hour instead of their present \$1.85. The AGC acknowledged that seven of its 15 contractor associations had broken away and signed with the laborers.



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YOUR PAPER THIS WEEK

(Continued from Page 4) money crowd. It can get support only from its readers. And here we must confess our readers are not coming through as we hoped and expected they would. Last week less than \$600 arrived, although we need \$10,000 a week to complete our goal of \$100,000. Total received: \$66,776.

Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania are lagging badly. And obviously a big push will be necessary if New York is to fulfill its quota.

★

WHEN WE TURN to our cir-

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	Daily Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	342	105	100	117	117
Rocky Mt. Area	50	32	64	15	17	113
Illinois	1750	1350	77	250	283	113
Indiana	100	48	48	35	24	68
Iowa	25	19	76	25	14	56
Maryland	150	130	86	100	120	120
Michigan	400	300	75	150	106	70
Minnesota	250	192	76	150	57	38
Mo.-Kansas City	75	58	77	35	35	100
Montana	50	42	84	15	6	40
New England	450	425	94	175	136	77
New Jersey	1000	814	81	200	192	96
Ohio	400	215	53	100	107	107
East. Pennsylvania	600	401	67	200	150	75
West. Pennsylvania	50	64	128	30	49	163
West Virginia	30	10	33	10	3	30
Wisconsin	150	88	58	75	46	61
Southern States	180	153	85	100	83	83
Miscellaneous	244	244	100	214	214	100
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	4927	82	1500	1759	117
New York State	19000	7953	41	1500	1162	77
Total - National	19000	12880	67	3000	2921	97

U.S. Judge Lauds Attorney

(Continued from Page 6)

Medina in sentencing Sachar and four other trial lawyers to "substantial terms of imprisonment" without holding a trial or hearing on the alleged contempt charges. He said it was "dubious practice" to "rekindle the heat of courtroom altercations some years after to justify permanent disbarment."

He noted that Judge Medina actually "promoted" altercations with counsel.

"Under the circumstances," Judge Clark concluded, "a grant of mercy here would show the courts great in tolerance and human understanding, and consequently in strength; but they stand to gain nothing, certainly with the discriminating, beyond a sacrifice of confidence, if they allow vindictive harshness to control their ac-

ulation drive there is scant cause for comfort. We are depressed by the inescapable conclusion that a paper which contains these valuable stories is reaching too few people. A glance at the circulation "score board" below shows that work in getting subs is needed everywhere.

We think it is pretty obvious what our readers can do, and we hope will do, to strengthen The Worker. Send in subs. Send in contributions. The need is urgent and as the old saying goes, it is later than you think.

★

WHEN WE TURN to our cir-

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Total - National	19000	12880	67	3000	2921	97

tions. In short, why must the most serious wounds to justice be self-inflicted?

McCarthy

(Continued from Page 6)

thousands of Protestant clergymen who had been active in peace movements, in the save-the-Rosenbergs campaign, in petitions against the Smith and McCarran Acts, and for amnesty of the Smith victims now in jail. Rep. Velde who had been scared off from probing the churches, now boldly vowed to start witchhunts in the churches.

The need for—and the possibility of—a coalition of all American forces resisting the pro-fascist conspiracy of McCarthyism were on the upgrade.

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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1953

Fight McCarthyism, Labor Paper Urges

LABOR MUST DO "more than comment" on the menace of McCarthyism—"we must fight it with everything we've got," the Labor News Digest declared here. This influential north Jersey labor paper cited Sen. Lehman's term, "creeping McCarthyism," in a recent editorial blasting the fastists, then pointed to "mild protests" against McCarthy tactics from the big-money press.

PATERSON.

More than mildness is needed, the Labor News Digest emphasizes: "The situation calls for a knock-down and drag-out slugging match. We must do more than comment on McCarthy," the editors said.

"We must fight it with everything we've got. We must fight to win, for, unless we do, McCarthyism will triumph, and we will have lost our heritage of freedom and our moral sense."

"We will have left only the craven right to conform to the most unscrupulous and dangerous political demagoguery in our history."

"We have little hope that the powerful daily press, with a few notable exceptions, will fight this battle for American freedom. So we must look to the exceptions and the labor press for the legions against McCarthyism."

CIO RIGHTS PARLEY

Civil rights in Jersey's factories and towns is the theme of a two-day session to be held by the State CIO July 18 and 19 on the Rutgers campus.

Urban League Director Lester Granger will speak at the opening of the conference, on the topic, "Progress in Human Relations." Panels will discuss "Minorities in the shops," and "How to Write Civil Rights Clauses in Contracts."

CIO attorney Sol Kapelsoln and Newark legal authority, Amerigo D'Agostino, will discuss the effects of the vicious McCarran-Walter Law on immigration. State CIO president Carl Holderman will talk on "Civil Rights and Politics."

"CONTINUING BATTLE . . ."

The main editorial in last weekend's "Asbury Park Press," honoring the 17th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth, reminded readers that defending freedom is "a continuing battle," and that so-called "patriots" are undermining our basic rights.

"Thus it happens," the editorial says, "that many who boast of this country's brave fight for independence and freedom, fail even to utter a word in defense of the liberties that the past bequeathed us."

"These are the groups who wave the flag while condoning and even encouraging oppression . . . they hurl rash accusations at all who disagree with them, forgetting that the right to disagree is basic in the American creed. . . ."

"NO BOOK-BURNING"

Many Jersey papers came out strong against McCarthy-incited book-burning. The "Trentonian," morning daily, headed their editorial "History Repeats," saying, "When Adolf Hitler burned books that were not in tune with Nazism, the protest in this country was long and loud."

"But when we burn books—also in Germany, of all places—and President Eisenhower tries to stop it, Sen. McCarran of Nevada describes (it) . . . as 'pitiful.' Hitler probably felt the same way toward us when he was riding high."

In the Jersey edition of the Afro-American, an editorial headed "The Right to Know" blasted those who ordered the burning of the new book by Walter White, NAACP secretary, and placed the blame directly on Eisenhower himself.

GIs Want Truce, Jersey Veterans Say

HE AND ALL his Korean buddies are hoping for a truce, but it looks like Syngman Rhee is "lousing things up," says Pfc Jim Green of Newark.

Pvt. Green, one of 103 Jerseyans who returned from Korea last week, expressed what the majority of the homecoming vets are feeling. All GIs fervently hope for an end to the war, and are bitter and disappointed over Rhee's actions to block the long sought truce.

Sgt. C. J. Jandura of Wallington said that it was time for a truce now, which is what all the men still overseas are waiting for.

CAPT. CONRAN FREE, of St. Michaels Monastery, Union City, said the soldiers are all hoping

there will be a truce, but many feel they will not get home for some time yet. Capt. Free was Chaplain of the 1660th Regiment of the 40th Division.

Cpl. William Cunningham of Orange, who spent over a year in Korea with the 7th Division, was frankly pessimistic about a truce, and said many of the men in combat felt the same.

These and other returned vets expressed the overwhelming desire of the American soldiers for peace. At the same time they voiced the fear that perhaps the truce would be scuttled.

LETTERS to Jersey papers showed that the desire of the

average American coincided with those of the GIs. A letter to the Asbury Park Press from a Red Bank woman called for a truce, and withdrawal of all troops from Korea.

"We have been taken for suckers by this fanatical despot, (Rhee) who no doubt will fight to the last American to keep himself in power," said the writer.

Another letter to the Plainfield Courier-News asks for normal trade relations between all countries as "the only road leading toward a sound and sane economic order and lasting world peace."

MEANWHILE, discredited Republican big business renegade

from Roosevelt's New Deal, former Governor Charles Edison, called the impending truce in Korea a "second Yalta." Edison deplored the fact that General MacArthur's formula for world war III was not followed out, and said, "It is Rhee's voice that should be heeded now." Most Jerseyans think otherwise.

State peace leaders emphasized that pressure on Eisenhower, Senators and Congressmen to guarantee a Korean truce should be increased. Support for Sen. Hendrickson, who called for a probe of the Pentagon's responsibility in permitting Rhee to free thousands of prisoners just as the truce was about to be signed, should come from all over the state.

Mayor-Council Form Favored for Newark

SIX PUBLIC HEARINGS, with an average of 11 speakers at each hearing, have made it plain that the people of Newark are fed up with the discredited commission form of government.

The mayor-council form was most widely advocated at the hearings. Of 26 speakers who favored a specific plan 20 advocated mayor-council. The CIO, AFL, Essex County Communist Party and other groups and individuals favored the mayor-council setup, although there was some differences as to details.

There was little sentiment for city manager, and practically none at all for continuing the commission form.

The Communist Party also recommended a mayor-council setup, with six councilmen being elected from the wards (the most permitted under the Faulkner Act), and three councilmen elected at large.

A NUMBER of suggestions

African Labor Congress Set Up

CWELQ, Southern Rhodesia, July 6 (ALN). — Delegates from Southern Rhodesia unions voted at a special conference here to set up the first African Trades Union Congress in the history of this country. A resolution approved by the delegates stressed that the new TUC "will not accept any discriminatory legislation enacted exclusively for African workers." It also insisted that "the African workers be included under the industrial conciliation act of the colony."

Elected chairman of the new TUC was J. M. Nkomo, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union and president of the Southern Rhodesian African National Congress. J. P. Bassoppo Moyo was elected acting secretary. Gen. Sec. Charles Mzingeli of the Reformed Industrial and Commercial Union was named to a third top post.

Nkomo and Mzingeli took a leading part in the formation of the All-African Convention, which adopted a policy of non-cooperation with the Central African Federation scheme.

called for an elected board of education. The present board is appointive, not directly responsible to the people, and has functioned in a high-handed undemocratic manner, in banning books, restricting public participation in hearings, and naming the new school superintendent without open discussion.

The question of Negro representation was sharply raised by the CIO, several Negro speakers and the Essex Communists. Charles Nusser, Essex CP Assembly candidate in the '53 November elections, urged the Charter Commission to study this problem very seriously.

"Over 75,000 Negro residents of Newark have never been represented on the city's governing body," said Nusser. "The form of government that the commission recommends to the voters, should help make it possible to change this undemocratic situation," the CP nominee told the Commission.

Opinion was divided, said a statement of the commission summarizing the public hearings, as to whether the council should be elected at large or by wards, and whether elections should be partisan or non-partisan.

State CIO Says Amendments Make Taft-Hartley Law More Vicious

THE PROPOSED "new" bill to amend the Taft-Hartley Act is more vicious and "repressive of labor" than the law now on the books, the State CIO declared this week.

The "staff print"—rough draft of the bill by the Senate Labor Committee—would "give states a free hand to restrict strikes, lock-outs and picketing, regardless of federal law."

Expressing amazement at the "irresponsible" measure, Carl Holderman, CIO president, said in a letter to Senator H. Alexander Smith: "We find this bill worse than your earlier proposals, and more repressive . . . than T-H in

at least nine major respects."

Under the bill states would not be allowed to increase workers' protection or give greater rights than those given by Federal law, but could impose more restrictions.

CHARGING that "this scheme emanated from employer groups," the CIO president cited a whole list of objectionable features. These include: "repeal of the declared public policy of collective bargaining; political packing of the Board (NLRB) to insure anti-labor decisions; new devices for employers to delay Board cases, which are already inordinately slow; further encouragement of intimidation of workers by employ-

each other in strikes or any struggle for higher wages and better conditions."

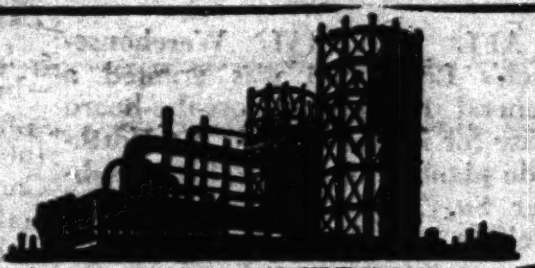
Such examples of united labor action around economic issues affecting the workers can strengthen labor's fighting ability, lead to united action on the political field, and eventually to the much needed organic unity of the entire trade union movement.

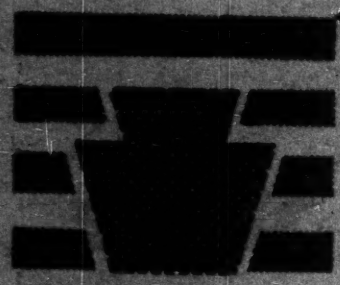
LABOR NOTES

CIO textile workers at the Celanese plant in Newark won wage hikes of 8c an hour after threatening to strike. Engineering workers got an additional 3 to 5 cents. . . . UE members at Edison's in W. Orange also voted to strike, but didn't have to when the company came thru with a 6 cent an hour raise. This is in addition to an 8 to 11 cents raise last November.

A 5 week strike of 100 machinists, members of the AFL-IAM ended when the workers got an 8½-cent raise, and a better vacation setup. 1300 IUE-CIO production workers, AFL office workers, and CIO technical workers refused to cross picket lines during the strike. . . . Workers at General Brass in Hillside will get birthdays off with pay as the result of a contract negotiated by UE local 437.

New Jersey SHOP TALK





**PENNA.
EDITION**

The Worker

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U.S. Allies Impatient For Truce in Korea

— See Page 4 —

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28

Price 10 Cents

Mine Owners' Thugs Said They'd Shoot ... and They Did Frameup on Widen Mountain

By JOSEPH NORTH
CLAY, W. Va.

YOU get to the bleak village of Widen and its 250 red frame company houses by cutting across the mountains from Ivydale on Route 4.

The world is green here, the branches of the aged trees arch overhead and nature has built its own cathedral on the dizzy ridges. You look down into silent valleys that are as virgin as they were a couple hundred years ago when the ancestors of the Widen coal miners came in from Scotland, Ireland and England to hack the clearings out of the wilderness.

This, the maps tell you, is where Daniel Boone lived.

West Virginia is the 46th state in density of population and off the main highway you go miles without meeting a soul. But you know that sixteen miles in you will cross the boundaries of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company which owns outright 125 square miles of your native land.

You have just been to the strikers food headquarters at Ivydale where you met Daryl Douglas, a square-shouldered man of thirty-nine who has spent all his adult years in these mines and who is one of their foremost strike leaders.

HE IS A STEADY man with an open countenance and his firm voice is courteous. He was measuring out flour and potatoes, bacon and beans to the miners' wives who come every



THREE OF THESE ARE FRAMED ON MURDER CHARGES: Fifty Widen, W. Va., miners are herded into a cell built for 10 in Clay County Prison. They were grilled

for eight days by State Police after coal corporation gangsters shot up their food kitchen in the Widen mountains. The trial starts July 27.

Tuesday to get their week's allotment of food which the United Mine Workers has made possible. His sandy-haired boy of ten is helping him.

Douglas is a busy man these days, busy as he was when he ran the motors at the mine and he suggested you head on to

the food kitchen which is some sixteen miles away, near the town of Widen. "That's where it was" he said.

I had told him I came down from New York to write the truth of the Widen story, something no paper there has done. He is glad I came to tell the

truth, there is plenty of it to tell, he smiles, and he pulls a sack of potatoes to the counter. He said I could get the whole story and the lay of the land at the food kitchen which the caravan of gun thugs had shot up at 4:20 A.M. that morning of May 7. They came in ten

cars that morning after they had cruised by in 100 cars the day before shouting "Remember Four A.M."

The strikers knew what that meant and they sent delegations all day to everybody they knew who had a say about these

(Continued on Page 11)

Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT PART do the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have in the notorious operation "Project X"—for subversion in the East European democracies—for which the U. S. government allocated \$100,000,000?

This question is suggested anew by the role in Stockholm of George Meany and Walter Reuther who head the AFL and CIO delegations, to the congress of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions. They were most distinguished there for pressing their "Project X" policy as against the increasing inclination among European ICFTU affiliates and their respective governments towards high-power negotiations.

Reuther went so far in a

speech before the ICFTU congress as to call for more subversion and provocations behind the "Iron Curtain" adding "it need be also with weapons."

THE DISPATCH in the New York Times of July 7 that reported on Reuther's speech, also disclosed that he and Meany joined on a letter to President Eisenhower appealing for greater financial support for "Project X" type of activities in East Germany. Reuther personally flew to East Berlin to step up the CIO's part in "Project X."

"Project X" is no longer the secret it was when an amendment to a Mutual Security Bill sneaked through by Rep. Kersten of Wisconsin made it law. While its supporters were reluc-

tant to say much about it, after the Berlin Riot they blossomed forth with sweeping claims to justify it. Spencer D. Irvin, foreign news commentator of the Cleveland Plain Dealer notes that much of the \$100,000,000 "has been used, and not just for the welfare of the people who escape to the West."

Nor was there any secrecy a day after the Berlin riots when President Eisenhower allotted another \$50,000,000 specifically for West Berlin, for use in the war against East Berlin.

NOR IS THERE a secret any more of the part the top CIO-AFL labor leaders have in operation "Project X." Long before "Project X" became a law, both AFL and CIO leaders

sought a place in the State Department's sun by offering "labor attaches" to help in any subversive operations that could be developed through labor channels. The late William Green wrote an editorial in the American Federationist of April, 1950 in which he called for help to the "undergrounds" in East Europe and China.

"All organized groups of democratic citizens in this and other countries should band together to aid the underground forces..." he wrote.

"We have many citizens who are familiar with foreign countries and can serve our nation... by helping to organize and maintain resistance in the nations grabbed by Stalin. These resistance groups should provide

the best possible intelligence sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war. This is one contribution all groups and all exiles can make..."

IN MORE recent days the AFL inspired well-placed publicity in some of the most circulated magazines to play up its contribution to operation "Project X." Last September's Readers Digest, for example, carried an article by Don Robinson, who has edited an AFL publication and has been doing publicity work for the ICFTU's machinery here. The article is a "glorification" of Irving Brown, the AFL's "roving ambassador" abroad. He is described as a "one-man OSS" and was cred-

(Continued on Page 4)

'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Was Foiled

See Page 5

Even Senators Feel Winds of Peace Blow

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON. SEARCHING QUESTIONS as to the whole course of U.S. foreign policy are at last being asked in Congress—and by some of the most powerful figures on Capitol Hill. The troubled concern expressed by some of these Congressmen reflects the deep crisis of American foreign policy and the yearning of the people for peace.

This questioning is whether, under the cloak of "peace," we have not actually embarked on a path of military conquest. Few of these Congressmen propose realistic alternatives for peace, but just as the world-wide demand for peace produced the questioning it can also produce the alternatives.

OUTSTANDING in this connection was the speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), who announced regretfully to his colleagues that his conscience compelled him for this first time in his career to vote against appropriations for Mutual Security Administration.

"While we continue to pay lip service to efforts to unite the nations of the world in effective coalition for peace," Sen. Gillette declared, "we have actually changed the course of our progress and the goal of our endeavors by emphasis on the development and perpetuation of a military machine."

Sen. Gillette is a man who speaks on foreign policy with more authority than most Congressmen. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was one of the original members of the eight-man bi-partisan Senate Committee that helped steer U.S. participation in the UN. Of these original eight Senators only one other, Walter F. George (D-Ga), is now in the Senate and even he announced that this would be the last time he would ever vote for Mutual Security Appropriations.

GILLETTE, while mistakenly continuing to blame the USSR for the world's ills, charged that the path to "militarization" rather than peace had been taken three or four years ago, even before the present Administration took office.

"While the trend toward militarization of our foreign policy has grown even more pronounced under the new administration," he declared, "than it was under the previous one, this trend began some years before the present administration took office. I opposed that trend when it began. I oppose it even more vehemently today."

"I believe we have lost sight of our goal of peace," he stated, "in our pursuit of the goal of world-wide military security."

The claim that MSA or its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, was for "economic" rehabilitation is being refuted, he said, by the fact that 90 percent of the MSA appropriation is for armaments while only 10 percent is for "economic aid."

Declaring that he would vote for the bill if it were really for economic aid, Gillette added: "But the entire emphasis in this bill is on purely military considerations. There is in this bill unmistakable proof of almost complete militarization of our entire foreign policy."

"I URGE," he went on, "a return to the crusade for peace through world-wide cooperation in the United Nations on which we embarked in the closing years of the late war, and I urge that we turn away from the crusade of arms in which we are now engaged, and away from the course that leads straight and unerringly to a final global atomic catastrophe from which conceivably no single man, woman or child would come out alive."

"I stand for placing the emphasis and direction of our power



I WANT YOUR UNION BOOK!

and resources toward peace rather than toward war."

And again he called for a reversal of the policy under which "we now find ourselves proceeding along the path toward World War III."

Gillette was the most outspoken of the Senators debating the Mutual Security appropriation, which was finally adopted to the tune of \$5.3 billion. But there were others who noted that it could no longer be claimed that MSA and its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, had resulted or were resulting in economic strengthening of other nations. George was one.

ANOTHER WAS Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who noted that Western Europe's economy was going backward instead of rising.

"More and more we see signs that our aid is creating resentment rather than friendship and division rather than unity," Mansfield declared. His amendment to shorten the period of mutual security "aid" was adopted.

A number of senators argued that not only was this policy not helping Europe but the continued huge appropriations were also damaging us economically.

ALSO SYMPTOMATIC of the peace pressure was the introduction by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) of a resolution (Sen. Conc. 32) urging the government to work through the UN for universal disarmament. It is true that the resolution is merely a general statement for putting the government on record in favor of disarmament if achievable. It is also true that among the 83 co-sponsors are some of the most rabid Taftites and armaments promoters.

But also true is the fact that these men recognized the peace sentiment of their own constituents and found it "good politics" to have some pro-peace move, no matter how vague, to their credit. A number of senators, discussing the resolution, stated that they feared our present course envisages no outcome other than a new world war. Virtually, all of them, however, sought to place responsibility for the armaments race on the Soviet Union, in complete con-

tradition to the actual record.

THESE EXPRESSIONS in Congress, which one can expect to see increasing as the pressure for peace mounts throughout the world and at home, are already a partial vindication of the valiant peace forces who have stood up to McCarthyite pressure right from the beginning of the cold war.

But the questioning and the concern about our future national security can be changed into active positive action for peace. It can be done if the cry grows stronger for a truce in Korea now, for Big Power negotiations for peace.

Un-Americans Ganged Up on Them

Hearn's Strike Solid in 8th Week

By ELIHU S. HICKS

EIGHT WEEKS is a long time to be on strike. Bills mount up. Savings, if any, disappear. Your feet ache from the daily pounding of the pavement. You see the boss use a scab union, lying newspapers, and even the federal government to break your strike—but you keep walking.

That, in brief, is the story of 800 department store workers in New York City whose strike against the Hearn stores started May 14.

Last year Hearn's, which is run by the Albert M. Greenfield banking transportation and real estate interests, began a change-over to self-service selling with the avowed purpose of cutting out jobs. Within a few months more than a thousand workers had been fired.

THE WORKERS, through their union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (then independent), insisted that the company at least recognize seniority in the lay-offs and severance pay.

Finally, after months of negotiations, the workers were forced to strike, calling on the rest of labor and the public for support.

Last week the Velde Un-American committee came into town and immediately summoned six leaders of District 65 to testify about their past and present political beliefs and activities.

During the two-hour inquisition Carl Andren, union vice-president in charge of department stores, revealed that the boss had threatened that a Congressional committee would come in to harass the union in the event of a strike. And, said Andren, "Here it is."

From the start, Hearn's management made it clear that it was going to try smashing the strike and the union. Taking expensive ads in the daily newspapers, the company put out every McCarthyite charge and smear that the ads could hold. Charging that the union leadership (which is well known for its own red-baiting) is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist-dominated," the boss demanded that the CIO reconsider its decision to readmit the union to its ranks. District 65 had become affiliated with the CIO the day the strike broke, after having been expelled during a CIO witch-hunt purge of its ranks. Now the CIO had decided that the 65 leadership, through consistent red-baiting, had "cleaned itself" and was now "respectably" anti-Communist.

THE UN-AMERICANS now took up the boss's club and attempted to beat the union leaders into submission. Having experienced two other congressional union-busting "investigations," however, the labor leaders knew that "a trap is being set" and refused to answer the committee's stock questions.

The very next day, ailing committee chairman Rep. Harold Velde demanded that the National Labor Relations Board decertify District 65 and pave the way for a scab union which the boss had brought into the stores. Velde's demand was made from a hospital bed in Mount Sinai Hospital where he had been kept abreast of the anti-union hearing the previous day.

The same day, the NLRB turned down the union's unfair labor practices charge against the company, insuring the company's union a chance to force a strike-breaking election.

ON THE PICKET lines the workers—Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Italian, Irish—continue their answer. Sun-burned from the weeks of marching in the summer heat, pickets appeal to the passing shoppers. The company has tried to lure the public in by running a phony 20 percent sale.

Most of the pickets are women, many are white haired mothers and grandmothers who have spent

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July 4th Fireworks in Philly ILGWU Women Strike For Union Democracy

PHILADELPHIA.

A MASS REVOLT, mainly of women, under the slogan "democracy and freedom," broke out here against David Dubinsky's local machine, as the July 4 holidays began. With 4,000 of the 5,000 members of Local 15, International Ladies Garment Workers Union involved, and resentment over wage-cuts powering the struggle, the workers shut down the bulk of the industry and picketed union headquarters for the resignation of Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross.

The long-brewing struggle powered largely by the indignation over discriminatory wage settlements and wage cuts agreed to by William Ross, manager of the Dress Joint Board, exploded when Ross moved to eliminate Josephine Spica from serving as business agent to the 40 of the 55 shops that were under her jurisdiction.

Miss Spica was elected business agent for 13 years. The bulk of the shops she serviced were arbitrarily shifted by Ross to Benjamin Feldman and Joseph Carreiro, who were appointed business agents. With the industry paralyzed and the workers determined, the heads of the Dress Manufacturers Association called David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, into the picture. They threatened to sue the union.

Last week Dubinsky wired Miss Spica to accept the orders of Ross or her resignation would be requested. Most of the workers involved are women, but cutters and other men in the trade are also active in the fight. Italian-Americans are predominant, but there were also hundreds of Negro, Jewish and others in the meeting.

About 80 percent of the industry's dress and children's garment shops are down.

The climax of the long fight came last Thursday night when 1,500 angry workers packed the auditorium of the union's hall and waited for a joint board meeting to announce the decision on their protest involving Miss Spica. Their anger was stimulated by the shut-off on Ross' order of the air-conditioning system, and the lockup of extra chairs in the basement of the hall. Then came the announcement that no decision was reached by the joint board.

The women left the hall to return Monday morning to get the decision.

"We will give them 72 hours," said Miss Spica, "to decide what they want to do."

"But if another business agent tries to deal with any chairlady who refuses, and as a result she is fired, then it's up to the membership to do as they see fit."

Some of the women were less patient and wanted to force an immediate showdown. But Rose Caruso, chairlady of the local's executive board, said, "We've been fighting this for six months."

At Tuesday's meeting it developed that resentment over "sellout" wage deals gave chief impetus to the explosion. Miss Spica said at the meeting yesterday that Ross and George W. Taylor, the impartial industry chairman, were "used by members of the employers' association to give the biggest sell-out I have ever seen."

"Let's be on the up and up," she continued. "If there are to be reductions then we should tell people about them."

She stressed her fight was not a fight against the union but against "a dictator."

"Ross says I am just a plain rank and filer, that I never became a union leader," she went on. "Ross never was among the rank and file. I hope I never forget how it was down in the shops."

Miss Spica charged Ross with demanding "rubber stamp" delegates from the locals to the joint board.

"Ross said he would fire me if I don't send stooges to represent the local in the joint board," she said.

"Is this a dictatorship?" she asked, as the audience shouted in the affirmative.

The pay cuts were put across without the knowledge of the workers," she went on, and charged that in some cases wage differentials were allowed of as much as 25 percent on garments.

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(Continued on Page 13)

Interior Secretary Blasted

AFL Paper Asks McKay Ouster

READING, Pa.—The New Era, Reading AFL labor weekly, has called on President Eisenhower to oust Interior Secretary Douglas McKay for his manhandling of the Tom Lyons affair.

The New Era, which reflects the views of Rep. George Rhodes, (D.), Pennsylvania AFL leader said in its July 2 issue:

"THE TOM LYON story will go down in history as one of the most brazen efforts of the Eisenhower Administration.

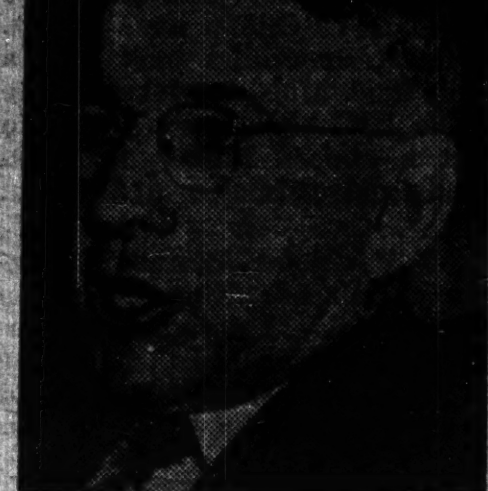
"Lyon is the fellow nominated by President Eisenhower to be director of the Federal Bureau of Mines. He had the unqualified backing of Interior Secretary McKay.

"Yet when he appeared before the Senate Interior Committee,

Lyon revealed he was getting a \$5,000 annual pension from Anaconda Copper Company. He admitted he was opposed to the federal mine safety law which the Mines Director must administer and enforce. And he wound up saying that life appears to be getting awfully cheap these days. This was by way of reference to people losing their lives in mining accidents.

"And in the face of all this, McKay had the nerve to say after the hearing that I feel Mr. Lyon would have been an excellent appointment."

"This statement alone, in our opinion, qualifies Secretary of the Interior McKay for the scrap pile. He should have sufficient intelligence to resign. But failing or lacking that, he should be kicked



DOUGLAS MCKAY

out by the President.

"How long must the people of America be subjected to this big business idea that 'what's good for General Motors (or Anaconda Copper) is good for the country'?"

Molten Lead Bath Kills Steelworker

BRADDOCK.—George Wood, 55, of this city, was burned to death at the Edgar Thompson Works of U.S. Steel Corp., June 28, when a ladle blast of molten lead spilled over him.

IT TOOK JUST a few hours strike by 60 workers at the Vimco Macaroni Products Co. plant in Collier Township, near Pittsburgh, to bring a ten-cent "package" raise, which includes a hike of five cents an hour, and the equivalent in welfare benefits. The workers were represented by Local 12, AFL Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

A 27-DAY STRIKE at the Wolverine Manufacturing & Supply Co. plant, on the Northside, ended with hourly wage increases of 9 to 13 cents for 31 members of AFL Machinists.

LOCAL 249, AFL General Teamsters, has obtained a \$6 a week increase, with a cent per case more commission for drivers of the East Liberty and McKeesport plants of the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Pennsylvania.

AFL GENERAL Warehousemen's Local 636 was granted a general 11 1/4-cent across-the-board raise for its members at the Northside plant of the U.S. Tire & Rubber Co. The union also obtained welfare and hospitalization benefits.

SHARON.—The first mass vacation in the history of the American steel industry is under way here at the Sharon Steel Corp. plant. The bulk of the thousands of employees will be off on a two weeks paid vacation the first half of this month.

The corporation believes that this mass vacation procedure may pay better than the juggling of complicated work schedules and over-time requirements as required

by the convention vacation setup. HOMESTEAD.—The 100-inch plate mill here of the United States Steel Corp. is closed down for the first two weeks of this month for the annual vacation period. This is a new pattern of vacation scheduling by the company.

McKEESPORT.—The Wood Works of U.S. Steel will be closed during the last two weeks in this month for employee vacations. The corporation's finishing and fabricating mills at Ambridge and Donora, however, will schedule vacations in the conventional way.

ROCHESTER, PA.—A rank &

file strike of the 19 employees of this borough's sanitation, streets and truck departments against the refusal of the officials to act on requests for wage increases ended after a week in the re-employment of 17, and the firing of two by vote of the borough council. The men returned on the basis of their previous wages.

A law passed by the Republican-controlled state legislature in 1947 prohibits strikes by employees of the state or its sub-divisions, and requires that strikers shall be fired.

However, the law also allows employees thus fired to be reinstated, on condition that the striker's wage shall be that at the time he struck.

An additional punishment for having left his job is that his pay cannot be increased for three years and that he remains on probation for five years.

The strikers had recently formed a local of the CIO Municipal Employees Union.

Pittsburghers Face Multi-Million Rent Hike

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH.—Real estate companies and individual landlords in this area are looking hungrily forward to Aug. 1 when the remaining Federal restrictions on rents will end.

The owners of some 300,000 rental units, occupied by over a million persons in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Lawrence, Washington, and Westmoreland counties, will then be able to charge what they please, for the first time in 11 years.

IT HAD been the general understanding among authorities here that under the extension of the rent control law by Congress last April controls would continue to next May with these communities designated as "critical housing" areas.

However, David R. Levin, chief attorney for the Office of Rent Stabilization in this district, states that the Washington authorities have ruled out this classification for the area. The law in its extended form is much "tougher" in this aspect, he explains, than the old law.

THERE ARE only two recourses left the tenants, according to Levin. One is to get the Washington authorities to classify the communities affected as "critical housing areas"—just what those authorities claim they cannot do under the law.

The other is to get the State Legislature to pass a bill—now "frozen" in one of its committees—that would give such communities power to continue rent ceilings.

THE FACT is, as repeated investigations have shown, that Pittsburgh and these other communities have most serious housing shortages.

Most of them have no available housing for families unable to pay

at least \$70 a month for rent. There are tens of thousands of such families in W. Pa. who will be victimized by the Eisenhower administration's subservience to the interests of the big landlords.

THE BILL in the legislature was introduced by State Sen. Joseph M. Barr, Pittsburgh Democrat, last February to provide a means of continuing rent controls if Congress failed to extend the Federal law. It was backed unanimously by the Pittsburgh City Council.

THIS MEASURE would enable cities, boroughs and townships to set up five-member unpaid rent-control boards with authority to establish maximum rents. The boards would work out their own rules of action. In the case of new dwelling units first rented after the bill became effective the rent would be fixed by the landlord but thereafter it would be subject to control.

Upon proof by a landlord that his taxes on the dwelling unit had been increased, that his costs of maintenance and operation were more, or that he was furnishing a better kind and quality of services, the board would have to grant a compensating raise in the amount of rent.

THE BOARDS would also have the right to regulate procedures for evictions. Landlords and tenants could appeal decisions of the boards to the Common Pleas Courts.

Violators of the regulations could be fined up to \$1,000 or given a jail sentence not to exceed two years.

Introduction of the bill evoked immediate and violent protest from the Pittsburgh Real Estate Board. Its president—Ely W. Rudert—raised the red herring of manipulation by the boards of rent scales for "political" reasons.

The Real Estate Board, joined

KING COAL

Mine Scab Exposed as Stoolie

PITTSBURGH.—Officials and locals of the United Mine Workers and western Pennsylvania unions, have been alerted to the contempt of court citations issued against Irving Weissman for his refusal to act as a stoolpigeon.

In an open letter, the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress recalls that it mailed out last April part of the transcript of the testimony during the current Pittsburgh Smith Act trial of one Dewey C. Price, who scabbed and stooped on UMWA and its members.

THE CRC points out that Weissman faces jail for that testimony, and for his rejection of the district attorney's trap to become a stoolpigeon against workers in West Virginia.

"From 1948 to 1950 Price scabbed on District 50, UMWA, at du-Pont's in Charleston.

"Weissman was mobilizing labor support to the striking miners in their nine-month long strike.

"In 1953 Price, scab and stoolpigeon, is made a hero by the government!

"Weissman faces jail for contempt of court because he protected workers from being fired.

"The glorification and official use by the government of stoolies



who lie with the friendly protection of government attorneys has become a pattern in the Smith Act trials.

The Smith bill, under which these trials take place, was authored by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia. One of the biggest labor-haters in Congress, he has initiated or sponsored the largest number of anti-labor bills, including the hated Taft-Hartley. He is a poll-taxer and Dixiecrat.

"We therefore request:

"Pass a resolution to repeal the Smith Act. Let your Congressmen and Senators know.

"Demand an end to the Smith Act frameup trials, and the glorification of scabs and stoolies. Let Attorney General Herbert Brownell know. His office is in Washington, D. C."

Co-defendants with Weissman are Steve Nelson, Ben Careathers, William Albertson and James N. Dolsen.

Head Tax Doublecross Hits GOP and Dems.

PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Democratic and Republican leaders are trying to disavow their previous support for doubling the very unpopular \$5 head tax.

Earlier they had agreed to back the efforts of the local Board of Public Education to get the sanction of the state legislature for doubling the per capita \$5 tax to maintain the schools.

The doubled tax, it is estimated,

would raise \$1,800,000 of the \$2,100,000 extra revenue needed for the Board's proposed next year's budget.

The local press has done its best to divert attention from this doublecross. The politicians involved have been receiving credit for fighting Gov. Fine's persistent attempt to ram a state sales tax bill through the legislature.

with the Home Builders Association of Metropolitan Pittsburgh and the Mortgage Bankers Association of Pittsburgh, ran quarter-page ads in the three Pittsburgh dailies, damning rent control as "one of the last remaining fetters on our American way of life."

IN ORDER to get his bill out of the Committee on Local Government, which is sitting on it, Barr declared he would amend it to allow landlords a 15 percent raise in rents, provided they had not received that increase since 1943.

This was not at all satisfactory to the landlords since, according to the local Rent Control Office, most of them are already getting "at least 20 percent more than they were 10 years ago (1943)."

Rudert "hopes" that the landlords will hold their rent boosts on Aug. 1 to "about 10 percent."

Mills Goes Back

(Continued from Page 16)

on a nationwide basis, for his freedom.

In the discussion among the group, as Mills was taken away, Mr. Patterson referred briefly to what he called the "conspiracy" against Mills.

He described the dovetailing of laws passed by the Congress, upheld in courts by the judicial branch of the government, and enforced by the Department of Justice which had formed a powerful trap to ensnare a lone Negro youth who had sought a haven outside the South.

MILLS had little to say during the proceedings. He remarked to one of the group that he regretted going on July 4th, since this was his birthday, and he had hoped to observe it with his friends, since he did not know what the future held for him.

He concedes there are bound to be "some violators" who will seek "huge" rental increases immediately.

Thus a serious situation is facing hundreds of thousands of working class families in the areas and nearly all the Negro people.

NOW IS the time for a flood of letters to State Sen. Joseph M. Barr, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Pa., urging he redouble the fight to get his bill out of the committee.

UNIONS AND other working class groups should let their legislative representatives hear from them by delegations, telegrams and by phone.

It is possible also to get local government officials to support the fight to get the bill out where it can be acted on by the State Assembly and Senate.

Whatever is done will have to be done fast, for here "time is of the essence."

He was aware, however, as the sheriffs headed him for Tuscaloosa County jail in Alabama, that the eight years struggle was by no means ended. It was only entering a new phase.

PHILADELPHIA.—In a statement protesting the extradition of Fletcher Mills to Alabama, and pledging to continue the fight for his freedom, the Civil Rights Congress declared:

"We call upon all Americans who love this nation which our forefathers saved from tyrants and the southern slaveowners to help us save Fletcher Mills from the torture of the medieval prison system—infamous for its chain gangs.

"We call upon all to join with us—individuals, organizations, clubs, churches, unions in a 'Freedom Crusade for Fletcher Mills.' Funds are needed to continue his defense—\$600 of this fund must be raised immediately. Help us achieve this goal."

We mourn the loss of

GLADYS NABRIED

Friends from
Delaware County

Our heartfelt sympathy to

TOM

on the death of

GLADYS

Friends in
the 2nd C.D.

Mills Returned to Alabama

BY HANNAH BAIN

PHILADELPHIA. — While crowds poured out on July 4th to celebrate our national independence day, Fletcher Mills, 26-year-old Alabama sharecropper, was being speeded away from the life of freedom he had fought for eight years to retain.

Early Friday morning, Alabama authorities seized Mills, after the failure of his third appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court had left no other avenue open in the long battle the Civil Rights Congress had fought to prevent his extradition.

MILLS WAS wanted for trial in his native state of Alabama on

a charge of assault. The crime he committed, when 17, was to strike back in self-defense at his white landlord. There was no question of a trial then. A lynch mob formed, Mills fled the county, then the state, to escape their violence.

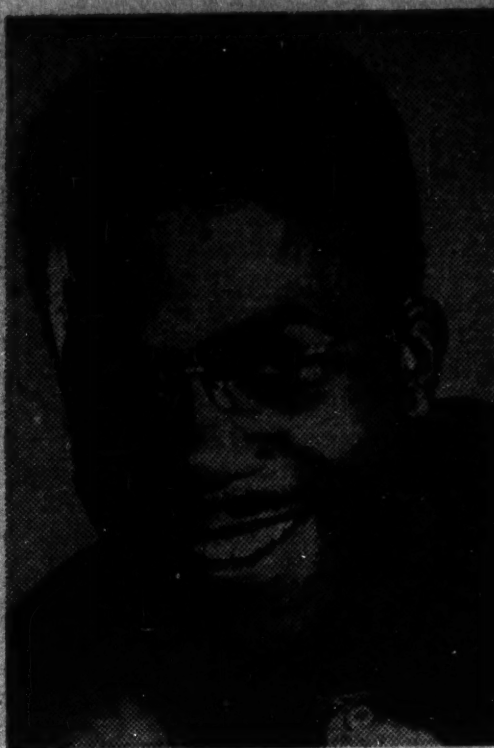
HIS last few minutes of freedom were spent with some of the people who are fighting his case, and who accompanied him to the U.S. Courthouse, at 9 and Market Streets.

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress was there; a clergyman, the Rev. W. H. Butler; his lawyer, David Levenson;

Jack Zucker and John Holton of the Local CRC; and some friends. The technicalities took only a short time. Mills was taken before Judge J. C. Ganey who remarked that he hoped Mills would find good legal assistance in Alabama.

AT this point Attorney Levenson announced: "I am going to be at his side. I am going to Alabama to defend Mills." Then the two Alabama sheriffs who had been standing by claimed their victim.

The Civil Rights Congress has announced that it will continue its fight in and out of the courts, (Continued on Page 15)



FLETCHER MILLS

SHOP TALK



PHILADELPHIA. — AFL and CIO have called on the state legislature to pass a measure providing for city-county consolidation. (Machine politicians in both major parties have been blocking the legislation in Harrisburg.)

Joseph A. McDonough, business manager of the AFL Central Labor Union here, informed the local press that state Senator George B. Stevenson, chairman of the Senate Local Government Committee, would be asked to give immediate consideration to Senate Bill 445, which would affect city-county merger.

THE CLU, McDonough said, felt the Committee reported favorably on the measure in view of the approval given city-county consolidation in the 1951 election.

The executive committee of the Philadelphia CIO Industrial took similar action and wired Stevenson, asking that S. 445 be reported out of committee immediately, without amendments.

VIRTUALLY all other labor, liberal and reform groups have taken similar action. At stake, they say, is the fight for good government and against the machine-politics that dominated Philadelphia throughout the 70-year Republican regime that was voted out of office in 1951.

hem Steel, expressed similar views last May.

Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors, the country's largest industrial corporation and controlled by the duPonts. He said in Wilmington, Delaware last May that a Korean truce would not adversely affect business.

IN the labor movement, the CIO Auto Workers convention has urged negotiations between Eisenhower and Malenkov to settle all outstanding issues; the Butcher Workman, official magazine of the AFL Butchers has called on the U. S. Government to heed the proposal of the Chinese Peoples Republic for a Korean cease-fire; the West Coast, independent International Longshoremen's Union adopted a 10-point "crusade for peace" including an immediate Korean cease-fire and a meeting between Eisenhower and Malenkov.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

AFL Labor Paper Demands Probe of Rhee Provocation

READING. — The New Era, AFL weekly paper here, has demanded a Congressional probe to determine "who was at fault in the current bungling and mess in Korea."

The New Era, the organ of Rep. George Rhodes, (D.), Pennsylvania AFL leader, and the state's only labor Congressman, says the American people are entitled to know whether Syngman Rhee "must assume sole responsibility or whether our military commanders were derelict in their duty."

In view of past experience with prisoner riots in Korea, the paper said, "the question can logically be raised as to whether the United Nations command was caught off guard and napping."

"The bungling is all the more shocking in view of President

Eisenhower's military background and his campaign charges leveled against the bungling of the Truman-Acheson regime. Probably the most revealing feature of the prisoner outbreak appeared in several speeches by several leading Republican members of Congress. One of them said on the floor of Congress that it is the policy of the Eisenhower administration to release prisoners of war to go and do as they please.

"If this be true, then we believe the American people should be told about it. For it is speeches such as this that lend authority to the Communist propaganda that the prisoner breakout was contrived by UN and South Korean leaders and that the current exchange of verbal reprisals is little more than window dressing."

Alexander Asks City Act on Girard Bias

PHILADELPHIA.—Another attempt to break down the century-old jimcrow policy of Girard College was made last week by Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander. Alexander, Philadelphia's only Negro Councilman, announced that he was preparing a resolution calling on the city to end the school's tax-exempt status unless Negro students were admitted.

Girard College is a fabulously wealthy private institution, ranking third among schools in this country in its endowment, which is about \$100,000,000.

Established from the fortune left by Stephen Girard, who died in 1831, the college educates orphan boys free of charge.

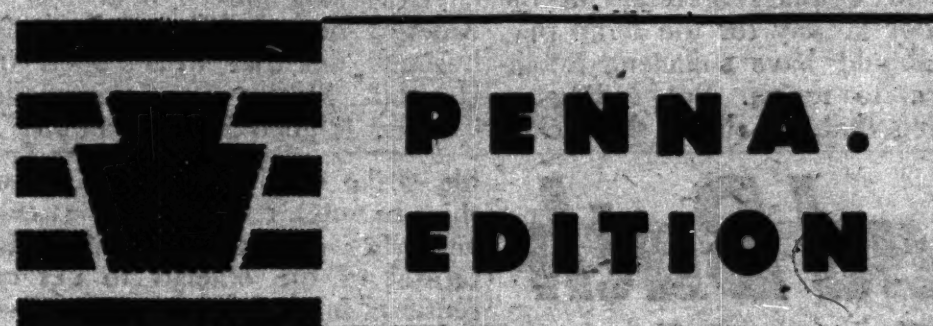
NEGROES, however, have been

barred because of a phrase in the will that the school be created for "poor white male orphans."

Alexander pointed out that Girard's will was written in 1831, when slavery of Negroes was legal, and that the color ban laid down in an entirely different era should not apply today.

HE PROTESTED the fact that Girard College is said to be seeking white applicants from all sections of the country to fill its student quota of 1,900 boys, while Negro children are in need at its very doors.

Girard College racial barriers have been the target of many campaigns by progressive and liberal organizations over a long period of time.



THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1953

Steel Official Asks Peace with Soviets

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation, has opened a campaign here "to do everything in my power . . . to actively seek peace."

Pointing out, in a pamphlet just issued that his peace position is "counter to the one advocated by many prominent persons," the steel magnate has come out in support of a Big Four meeting soon with the Soviet Union.

He said in a recent statement here that he could see no logic in the position taken by some Americans who oppose any attempt at negotiations with Russia because they believe that Russia can never be trusted.

AS TO THE procedure for a meeting with Russia, he said he hoped that Eisenhower "will not be under restraint because of pressure from extreme elements in the U.S. who are opposed to compromise in any form."

Indicating that he is in sympathy with the feeling prevailing in Europe, Weir said that Europeans are in the mood for compromise, and do not expect to come out with a negotiated peace that contains everything they want.

Most Europeans, however, are convinced that there is an opportunity at present to "relieve the present tension and remove the



WEIR

threat of war." Weir concluded that not to take advantage of the opportunity, and explore it to the full—"would be a stupid omission of tragic consequence."

BUSINESS leaders who have indicated lack of sympathy with the extreme "spread the war" position of the Eisenhower-Dulles-McCarthy camp include the following: Gwilym A. Price, president of Westinghouse Electric Co., a Mellon-dominated firm, declared in Philadelphia, April 28, that American industry would welcome peace.

Eugene Grace, head of Bethle-



STEVE NELSON

8 Unionists Ask Freedom for Nelson

PHILADELPHIA.—Eight leaders of trade unions here have called on Gov. John S. Fine to help in getting Steve Nelson's 20-year "Sedition" sentence reversed.

Nelson, convicted last year under the State anti-Sedition Act, is currently on trial in Pittsburgh under the federal Smith Act, along with four co-defendants. Meanwhile an appeal from his 20-year state sentence is being considered by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

THE TRADE unionists who called on Gov. Fine included Maurice Cohen, Nat. Agent and Ed-

ward Drill, Rec. Secretary of the Paperhangers, Local 587 (AFL), Dave Davis, organizer of the UERMWA, Local 155; James E. Pasquay, secretary-treasurer and Stephen Coyle, representative of District 2, International Fur & Leather Workers Union; Ike Friedman, Bus. Manager and Sam Silverman, Rec. Secretary of Local 53, International Fur & Leather Workers Union; and Alton H. Finck, president of the IFLWU, Local 196.

The text of their statement follows:

"We the undersigned trade-unionists urge that you use your good

offices to help reverse the 20-year sentence of Steve Nelson of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Nelson was convicted under the State Anti-Sedition Law, whose passage was opposed by the whole of organized labor.

"Mr. Sam Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, vigorously opposed the enactment of this law and charged that it was aimed to destroy labor's right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The late Mr. Philip Murray and Mr. Thomas Kennedy, presently the vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America led dele-

gations of miners in opposition to this bill.

"Mr. Nelson was not convicted because he committed any overt act, but because his speeches and writings have allegedly brought the government of the U.S. and Commonwealth of Penna. into "contempt and hatred. This is thought control in its most virulent form.

"The sentence of 20 years in prison, a \$10,000 fine and the \$13,000 costs of the trial is particularly savage and unprecedented. In view of Mr. Nelson's age, the 20-year sentence becomes virtually a death sentence.

U.S. Allies Impatient For Truce in Korea

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Mine Owners' Thugs Said They'd Shoot ... and They Did Frameup on Widen Mountain

By JOSEPH NORTH
CLAY, W. Va.

YOU get to the bleak village of Widen and its 250 red frame company houses by cutting across the mountains from Ivydale on Route 4.

The world is green here, the branches of the aged trees arch overhead and nature has built its own cathedral on the dizzy ridges. You look down into silent valleys that are as virgin as they were a couple hundred years ago when the ancestors of the Widen coal miners came in from Scotland, Ireland and England to hack the clearings out of the wilderness.

This, the maps tell you, is where Daniel Boone lived.

West Virginia is the 46th state in density of population and off the main highway you go miles without meeting a soul. But you know that sixteen miles in you will cross the boundaries of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company which owns outright 125 square miles of your native land.

You have just been to the strikers food headquarters at Ivydale where you met Daryl Douglas, a square-shouldered man of thirty-nine who has spent all his adult years in these mines and who is one of their foremost strike leaders.

HE IS A STEADY man with an open countenance and his firm voice is courteous. He was measuring out flour and potatoes, bacon and beans to the miner's wives who come every



THREE OF THESE ARE FRAMED ON MURDER CHARGES: Fifty Widen, W. Va., miners are herded into a cell built for 10 in Clay County Prison. They were grilled

for eight days by State Police after coal corporation gangsters shot up their food kitchen in the Widen mountains. The trial starts July 27.

Tuesday to get their week's allotment of food which the United Mine Workers has made possible. His sandy-haired boy of ten is helping him.

Douglas is a busy man these days, busy as he was when he ran the motors at the mine and he suggested you head on to

the food kitchen which is some sixteen miles away, near the town of Widen. "That's where it was" he said.

I had told him I came down from New York to write the truth of the Widen story, something no paper there has done. He is glad I came to tell the

truth, there is plenty of it to tell, he smiles, and he pulls a sack of potatoes to the counter. He said I could get the whole story and the lay of the land at the food kitchen which the caravan of gun thugs had shot up at 4:20 A.M. that morning of May 7. They came in ten

cars that morning after they had cruised by in 100 cars the day before shouting "Remember Four A.M."

The strikers knew what that meant and they sent delegations all day to everybody they knew who had a say about these

(Continued on Page 11)

Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT PART do the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have in the notorious operation "Project X"—for subversion in the East European democracies—for which the U. S. government allocated \$100,000,000?

This question is suggested anew by the role in Stockholm of George Meany and Walter Reuther who head the AFL and CIO delegations, to the congress of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions. They were most distinguished there for pressing their "Project X" policy as against the increasing inclination among European ICKTU affiliates and their respective governments towards big-power negotiations.

Reuther went so far in a

speech before the ICFTU congress as to call for more subversion and provocations behind the "Iron Curtain" adding "if need be also with weapons."

THE DISPATCH in the New York Times of July 7 that reported on Reuther's speech, also disclosed that he and Meany joined on a letter to President Eisenhower appealing for greater financial support for "Project X" type of activities in East Germany. Reuther personally flew to East Berlin to step up the CIO's part in "Project X."

"Project X" is no longer the secret it was when an amendment to a Mutual Security Bill sneaked through by Rep. Kersten of Wisconsin made it law. While its supporters were reluc-

tant to say much about it, after the Berlin Riot they blossomed forth with sweeping claims to justify it. Spencer D. Irvin, foreign news commentator of the Cleveland Plain Dealer notes that much of the \$100,000,000 "has been used, and not just for the welfare of the people who escape to the West."

Nor was there any secrecy a day after the Berlin riots when President Eisenhower allotted another \$50,000,000 specifically for West Berlin, for use in the war against East Berlin.

NOR IS THERE a secret any more of the part the top CIO-AFL labor leaders have in operation "Project X." Long before "Project X" became a law, both AFL and CIO leaders

sought a place in the State Department's sun by offering "labor attaches" to help in any subversive operations that could be developed through labor channels. The late William Green wrote an editorial in the American Federationist of April, 1950 in which he called for help to the "undergrounds" in East Europe and China.

"All organized groups of democratic citizens in this and other countries should band together to aid the underground forces..." he wrote.

"We have many citizens who are familiar with foreign countries and can serve our nation... by helping to organize and maintain resistance in the nations grabbed by Stalin. These resistance groups should provide

the best possible intelligence sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war. This is one contribution all groups and all exiles can make..."

IN MORE recent days the AFL inspired well-placed publicity in some of the most circulated magazines to play up its contribution to operation "Project X." Last September's Readers Digest, for example, carried an article by Don Robinson, who has edited an AFL publication and has been doing publicity work for the ICFTU's machinery here. The article is a "glorification" of Irving Brown, the AFL's "roving ambassador" abroad. He is described as a "one-man OSS" and was cred-

(Continued on Page 4)

'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Was Foiled

— See Page 5 —

Even Senators Feel Winds of Peace Blow

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS as to the whole course of U.S. foreign policy are at last being asked in Congress—and by some of the most powerful figures on Capitol Hill. The troubled concern expressed by some of these Congressmen reflects the deep crisis of American foreign policy and the yearning of the people for peace.

This questioning is whether, under the cloak of "peace," we have not actually embarked on a path of military conquest. Few of these Congressmen propose realistic alternatives for peace, but just as the world-wide demand for peace produced the questioning it can also produce the alternatives.

OUTSTANDING in this connection was the speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia), who announced regretfully to his colleagues that his conscience compelled him for this first time in his career to vote against appropriations for Mutual Security Administration.

"While we continue to pay lip service to efforts to unite the nations of the world in effective coalition for peace," Sen. Gillette declared, "we have actually changed the course of our progress and the goal of our endeavors by emphasis on the development and perpetuation of a military machine."

Sen. Gillette is a man who speaks on foreign policy with more authority than most Congressmen. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was one of the original members of the eight-man bi-partisan Senate Committee that helped steer U.S. participation in the UN. Of these original eight Senators only one other, Walter F. George (D-Ga), is now in the Senate and even he announced that this would be the last time he would ever vote for Mutual Security Appropriations.

GILLETTE, while mistakenly continuing to blame the USSR for the world's ills, charged that the path to "militarization" rather than peace had been taken three or four years ago, even before the present Administration took office.

"While the trend toward militarization of our foreign policy has grown even more pronounced under the new administration," he declared, "than it was under the previous one, this trend began some years before the present administration took office. I opposed that trend when it began. I oppose it even more vehemently today."

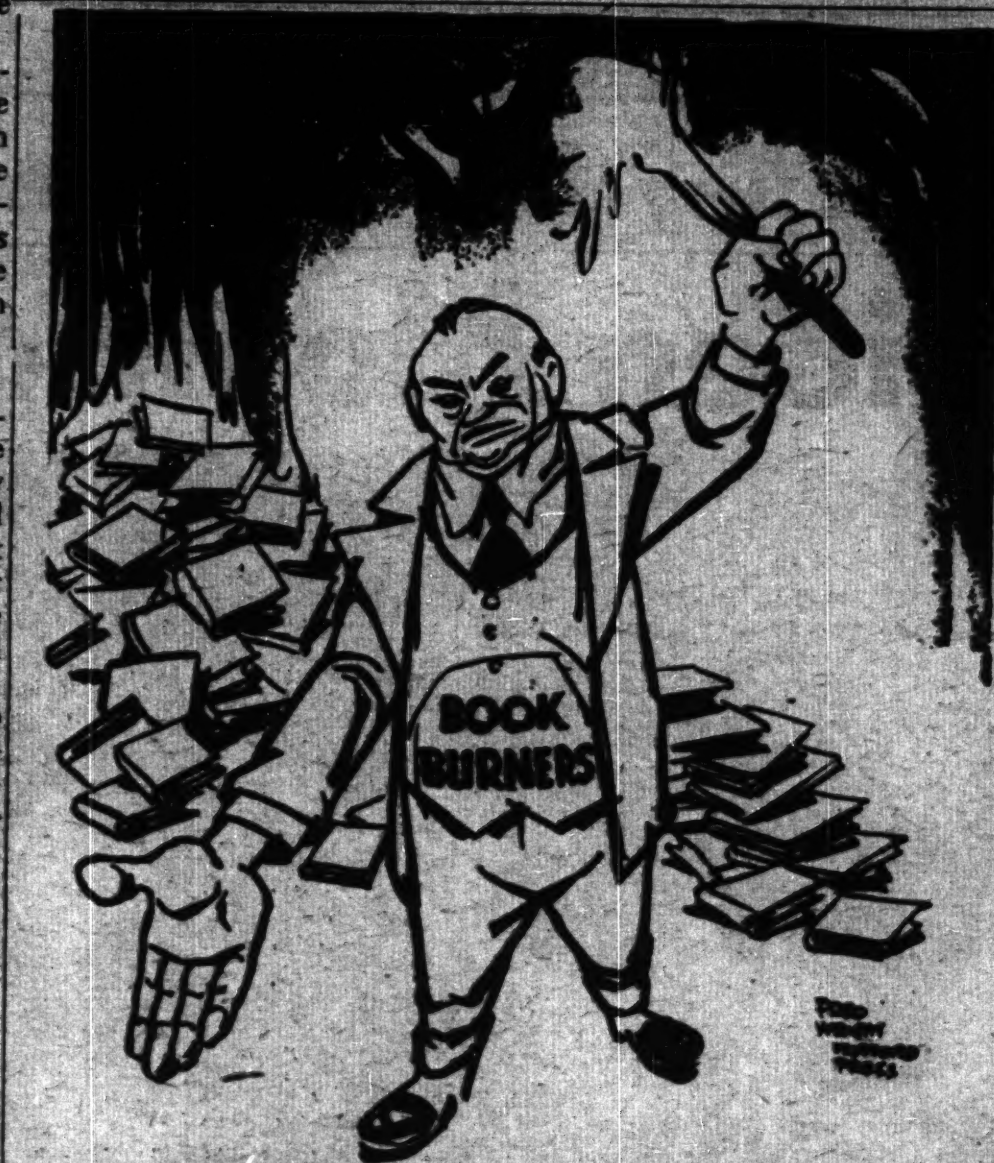
"I believe we have lost sight of our goal of peace," he stated, "in our pursuit of the goal of world-wide military security."

The claim that MSA or its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, was for "economic" rehabilitation is being refuted, he said, by the fact that 90 percent of the MSA appropriation is for armaments while only 10 percent is for "economic aid."

Declaring that he would vote for the bill if it were really for economic aid, Gillette added: "But the entire emphasis in this bill is on purely military considerations. There is in this bill unmistakable proof of almost complete militarization of our entire foreign policy."

"I URGE," he went on, "a return to the crusade for peace through world-wide cooperation in the United Nations on which we embarked in the closing years of the late war, and I urge that we turn away from the crusade of arms in which we are now engaged, and away from the course that leads straight and unerringly to a final global atomic catastrophe from which conceivably no single man, woman or child would come out alive."

"I stand for placing the emphasis and direction of our power



I WANT YOUR UNION BOOK!

and resources toward peace rather than toward war."

And again he called for a reversal of the policy under which "we now find ourselves proceeding along the path toward World War III."

Gillette was the most outspoken of the Senators debating the Mutual Security appropriation, which was finally adopted to the tune of \$5.3 billion. But there were others who noted that it could no longer be claimed that MSA and its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, had resulted or were resulting in economic strengthening of other nations. George was one.

ANOTHER WAS Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who noted that Western Europe's economy was going backward instead of rising.

"More and more we see signs that our aid is creating resentment rather than friendship and division rather than unity," Mansfield declared. His amendment to shorten the period of mutual security "aid" was adopted.

A number of senators argued that not only was this policy not helping Europe but the continued huge appropriations were also damaging us economically.

ALSO SYMPTOMATIC of the peace pressure was the introduction by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) of a resolution (Sen. Conc. 32) urging the government to work through the UN for universal disarmament. It is true that the resolution is merely a general statement for putting the government on record in favor of disarmament if achievable. It is also true that among the 33 co-sponsors are some of the most rabid Taftites and armaments promoters.

But also true is the fact that these men recognized the peace sentiment of their own constituents and found it "good politics" to have some pro-peace move, no matter how vague, to their credit.

A number of senators, discussing the resolution, stated that they feared our present course envisages no outcome other than a new world war. Virtually, all of them, however, sought to place responsibility for the present state of the Soviet Union, in complete econ-

tradition to the actual record.

THESE EXPRESSIONS in Congress, which one can expect to see increasing as the pressure for peace mounts throughout the world and at home, are already a partial vindication of the valiant peace forces who have stood up to McCarthyite pressure right from the beginning of the cold war.

But the questioning and the concern about our future national security can be changed into active positive action for peace. It can be done if the cry grows stronger for a truce in Korea now, for Big Power negotiations for peace.

Un-Americans Ganged Up on Them

Hearn's Strike Solid in 8th Week

By ELIHU S. HICKS

EIGHT WEEKS is a long time to be on strike. Bills mount up. Savings, if any, disappear. Your feet ache from the daily pounding of the pavement. You see the boss use a scab union, lying newspapers, and even the federal government to break your strike—but you keep walking.

That, in brief, is the story of 800 department store workers in New York City whose strike against the Hearn's stores started May 14.

Last year Hearn's, which is run by the Albert M. Greenfield banking transportation and real estate interests, began a change-over to self-service selling with the avowed purpose of cutting out jobs. Within a few months more than a thousand workers had been fired.

THE WORKERS, through their union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (then independent), insisted that the company at least recognize seniority in the lay-offs and severance pay.

Finally, after months of negotiations, the workers were forced to strike, calling on the rest of labor and the public for support.

Last week the Velde Un-American committee came into town and immediately summoned six leaders of District 65 to testify about their past and present politi-

cal beliefs and activities.

During the two-hour inquisition Carl Andren, union vice-president in charge of department stores, revealed that the boss had threatened that a Congressional committee would come in to harass the union in the event of a strike. And, said Andren, "Here it is."

From the start, Hearn's management made it clear that it was going to try smashing the strike and the union. Taking expensive ads in the daily newspapers, the company put out every McCarthyite charge and smear that the ads could hold. Charging that the union leadership (which is well known for its own red-baiting) is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist-dominated," the boss demanded that the CIO reconsider its decision to readmit the union to its ranks. District 65 had become affiliated with the CIO the day the strike broke, after having been expelled during a CIO witch-hunt purge of its ranks. Now the CIO had decided that the 65 leadership, through consistent red-baiting, had "cleaned itself" and was now "respectably" anti-Communist.

THE UN-AMERICANS now took up the bosses' club and attempted to beat the union leaders into submission. Having experience

ed two other congressional union-busting "investigations," however, the labor leaders knew that "a trap is being set" and refused to answer the committee's stock questions.

The very next day, ailing committee chairman Rep. Harold Velde demanded that the National Labor Relations Board decertify District 65 and pave the way for a scab union which the boss had brought into the stores. Velde's demand was made from a hospital bed in Mount Sinai Hospital where he had been kept abreast of the anti-union hearing the previous day.

The same day, the NLRB turned down the union's unfair labor practices charge against the company, insuring the company's union a chance to force a strike-breaking election.

ON THE PICKET lines the workers—Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Italian, Irish—continue their answer. Sun-burned from the weeks of marching in the summer heat, pickets appeal to the passing shoppers. The company has tried to lure the public in by running a phony 20 percent sale.

Most of the pickets are women, many are white haired mothers and grandmothers who have spent

July 4th Fireworks in Philly

ILGWU Women Strike For Union Democracy

PHILADELPHIA.

A MASS REVOLT, mainly of women, under the slogan "democracy and freedom," broke out here against David Dubinsky's local-machine, as the July 4 holidays began. With 4,000 of the 5,000 members of

Local 15, International Ladies Garment Workers Union involved, and resentment over wage-cuts powering the struggle, the workers shut down the bulk of the industry and picketed union headquarters for the resignation of Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross.

The long-brewing struggle powered largely by the indignation over discriminatory wage settlements and wage cuts agreed to by William Ross, manager of the Dress Joint Board, exploded when Ross moved to eliminate Josephine Spica from serving as business agent to the 40 of the 55 shops that were under her jurisdiction.

Miss Spica was elected business agent for 13 years. The bulk of the shops she serviced were arbitrarily shifted by Ross to Benjamin Feldman and Joseph Carreiro, who were appointed business agents.

With the industry paralyzed and the workers determined, the heads of the Dress Manufacturers Association called David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, into the picture. They threatened to sue the union.

Last week Dubinsky wired Miss Spica to accept the orders of Ross or her resignation would be requested.

Most of the workers involved are women, but cutters and other men in the trade are also active in the fight. Italian-Americans are predominant, but there were also hundreds of Negro, Jewish and others in the meeting.

About 80 percent of the industry's dress and children's garment shops are down.

The climax of the long fight came last Thursday night when 1,500 angry workers packed the auditorium of the union's hall and waited for a joint board meeting to announce the decision on their protest involving Miss Spica. Their anger was stimulated by the shut-off on Ross' order of the air-conditioning system, and the lockup of extra chairs in the basement of the hall. Then came the announcement that no decision was reached

by the joint board.

The women left the hall to return Monday morning to get the decision.

"We will give them 72 hours," said Miss Spica, "to decide what they want to do."

"But if another business agent tries to deal with any chairlady who refuses, and as a result she is fired, then it's up to the membership to do as they see fit."

Some of the women were less patient and wanted to force an immediate showdown. But Rose Caruso, chairlady of the local's executive board, said, "We've been fighting this for six months."

At Tuesday's meeting it developed that resentment over "sellout" wage deals gave chief impetus to the explosion. Miss Spica said at the meeting yesterday that Ross and George W. Taylor, the impartial industry chairman, were "used by members of the employers' association to give the biggest sell-out I have ever seen."

"Let's be on the up and up," she continued. "If there are to be reductions then we should tell people about them."

She stressed her fight was not a fight against the union but against "a dictator."

Ross says I am just a plain rank and filer, that I never became a union leader," she went on. "Ross never was among the rank and file. I hope I never forget how it was down in the shops."

Miss Spica charged Ross with demanding "rubber stamp" delegates from the locals to the joint board.

"Ross said he would fire me if I don't send stooges to represent the local in the joint board," she said.

"Is this a dictatorship?" she asked, as the audience shouted in the affirmative.

"The pay cuts were put across without the knowledge of the workers," she went on, and charged that in some cases wage differentials were allowed of as much as 25 percent on garments.

(Continued on Page 10)

HERE'S WHY GOV. STRATTON VETOED THE BROYLES BILL

(Continued from Page 16)
man of the Macon County Farm Bureau Legislative Committee, Lester Erickson, secretary of the Greene County Farm Bureau, Millard Woolridge, president of the Pope-Hardin County Farm Bureau; and the formation in Champaign of a broad "Illinois Committee to Oppose the Broyles Bills."

• Dr. Henry P. Rusk, Dean Emeritus of the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, entered into the fight after he was "astounded by a report that a witness at a hearing was assured that it is not the intent of this bill to interfere with the right of scientists to say what they honestly think but merely to see what they think right."

• The executive director of the Chicago Urban League, Sidney Williams, made it clear that the bill was a direct menace to the Negro people and "will do more to set back civil liberties than anything I can imagine."

• The Episcopal Diocese of Springfield condemned the Broyles Bill as "endangering fundamental principles of individual freedom."

• Out of 42 American Legion members in the Illinois House, 15 of them voted against the bill—even though the bill originated with the American Legion.

These examples reveal the extent of the opposition to this bill among ardently anti-Communist forces. What they were fighting here was McCarthyism, the ruthless scourge of democratic liberties which assaults anything to which the "Communist" label can possibly be attached.

★
VERY EARLY in this fight, the pro-Broyles forces themselves revealed the sweeping range of their targets and the viciousness of their methods.

Sen. Paul Broyles opened up with an attack on all organizations not approving his bill as "dupes, dopes and gullibles."

Edward Clamage, rancorous Legion spokesman, followed up with a broadside against such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Friends Service Committee, (Quakers), the Independent Voters of Illinois and the American Jewish Congress.

One pro-Broyles legislator tried to bully a professor from a state-supported college who spoke against the bill by asking him when his school will seek another appropriation.

★
REV. G. HORSLEY, leading House proponent of the bill, called for the dismissal of the President of the University of Illinois on the grounds that (a)

President Stoddard had come out against the Broyles Bill and (b) Horsley's son, a student at the U. of I., had received low grades.

Witnesses from progressive unions were not even allowed to testify against the bill. And a spokesman for the Communist Party was ushered out of the hearing when he tried to speak.

Finally, Rep. Velde was called in from Washington to assist in pressing for the bill, and Sen. Jenner's witch-hunting committee arrived here at a crucial moment to conduct a "probe" at the University of Chicago, one source of considerable struggle against the Broyles Bill.

★
THE BROAD OPPOSITION to this fascist-like measure has been developing steadily for six years. This is the third session of the general assembly in which Broyles has introduced his pernicious bills.

This year, the opposition reached a new level of intensity and breadth. It succeeded not only in beating down the Broyles omnibus bill but also in defeating four other witchhunting measures, wiping the slate clean insofar as this type of legislation is concerned.

The anti-Broyles movement was not without its serious weaknesses. For one thing, many of the liberal elements injured their case by joining with the Broyles forces in red-baiting.

Secondly, many of these groupings suffered from periods of defeatism during the long zig-zag legislative struggle.

★
TO THE CREDIT of the bulk of the left and progressive forces, their fight never slackened, nor did they waver in their confidence in the ability of the people to win this fight.

Organizations such as the Civil Rights Congress, several of the progressive-led unions and the Communist Party of Illinois were able to pump fresh vigor into the fight at the crucial moments.

The most active liberal groups worked to defeat the bill under the leadership of the American Civil Liberties Union.

However, the victory against the Broyles Bill—and an historic victory it was—belongs to the great majority of the people of Illinois who fought well against great odds.

It was a triumph against McCarthyism that deserves to be raised to an even higher level in the electoral and legislative battles ahead.

Fourteen Churchmen Here Join in Amnesty Appeal

CHICAGO.—A group of 14 Protestant ministers in the Chicago area this week issued an appeal for amnesty of persons convicted under the Smith Act.

The appeal was sent to reach President Eisenhower on July 4, according to the Rev. William T. Baird, 7348 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Signers of the appeal asked for the freeing of "those convicted in an atmosphere of war hysteria, solely for their political views." There are currently 14 people serving time in federal prisons under the Smith Act, most of them leaders of the Communist Party. Another 85 are either on trial or facing trial under this same 1940 statute which has been denounced as a "thought control" law.

The Rev. Baird said the appeal was being forwarded to the White House before Independence Day in order to "dramatize our conviction that America should be a land where there are no political prisoners."

"In celebrating July 4," he said, "we are commemorating 177 years in which the God-given right to dissent has been firmly rooted in our American tradition."

The 14 ministers were a part of a larger group which signed the appeal, including Chicago doctors, lawyers, labor leaders and educators.

Their appeal to the President lauded "the brightening prospects of world peace" and asked that Eisenhower grant amnesty in the spirit of lessening international tension.

The ministers signing the appeal were:

Rev. William T. Baird, Rev. Royald V. Caldwell, Rev. Paul W. Caton, Rev. Herbert W. George, Rev. Benjamin H. January, Rev.

Machinery Workers Hit by Layoffs

CHICAGO. — Employment in Illinois' durable goods industries declined by 4,700 workers between mid-April and mid-May of this year, the Illinois State Department of Labor announced.

Reduction of 21,000 in non-electrical machinery and 1,400 in electrical machinery were announced.

The biggest drop in employment since a year ago is in the Illinois coal fields, the department's report disclosed. There are currently 3,800 less miners employed in the state than there were at the same month in 1952.

Raymond H. Laury, Rev. Charles H. Z. Meyer, Rev. Peter Scaloue, Rev. E. Lester Stanton, all of Chicago.

Also: Rev. G. Richard Tuttle, Antioch, Ill.; Rev. Eugene W. Kroves, Little, Ill.; Rev. Harold M. Kelley, Plainfield, Ill.; Rev. Robert W. Gordon, Joliet, Ill.; Rev. Emer Engberg, Lemont, Ill.



THE CIO OILWORKERS in the Hammond-Whiting-East Chicago region are apparently settling for a four per cent pay boost, which amounts to about 8½ cents an hour. That will include Socony, Cities Service, Phillips, Texaco and Shell.

The independent union at the Standard Oil refinery has thus far turned down this company offer. The union has been conducting a membership drive in the plant, to sign up more workers before a vote is taken on the wage offer.

Meanwhile, Sinclair, which negotiates with the CIO on a nationwide basis, was reported discussing wages with the union in Denver.

•
A MESSY CASE has developed in Peoria, involving the president of the AFL Laundry Workers. He has been indicted for tax evasion, with the government charging that he failed to pay taxes on \$12,000 which he received from the Peoria Laundry Owners Association.

•
THE AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers which recently won bargaining rights at the Thompson restaurants, has followed up with a contract reducing the work-week, with no loss in pay. The 48-hour week will be cut to 44 at once, to 42 hours in six months and to 40 hours in nine months.

•
THE PROGRESSIVE Mine Workers of America will open their convention in Springfield on August 19.

•
AFL LEADERS here are still scratching their heads over the defeat at the Edgewater Beach Hotel where "no union" won an election against a combined organizing committee made up of 22 AFL crafts. John Cullerton, chairman of the committee, says, "We'll continue our organizing campaign."

•
THE CHICAGO Federation of Labor's weekly carried a story about displaying the American flag on holidays. It disclosed the fact that although most flags are union-made, it is forbidden for them to carry a union label.

•
THE NATIONAL Maritime Union this week was still tying up the Great Lakes oil tankers in ports here, in a strike that began June 15.

The seamen are demanding \$450 a month, the wage level for deepwater seamen on tankers, as against the present wage of \$350. Thus far, the NMU has rejected the company's offer which would just about split the difference.

•
THE CHICAGO CIO Industrial Union Council is changing its name to the Cook County Industrial Union Council as of Sept. 1.

•
THE AFL is inviting you to attend Labor Day at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield on August 15.

Liberty Caravan to Greet Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO.—A Liberty Caravan will greet Katherine Hyndman, Gary leader, on her scheduled re-

lease from Crown Point Jail on July 29. The Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born also urged that wires be sent to Attorney General Brownell to insure that Mrs. Hyndman is released as scheduled. She has been in jail for months, held without bail pending deportation proceedings.

What's On?

FAREWELL tribute to Frank and Bessie Pellegrino. Sat. eve., July 12, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Buffet dinner, entertainment. Donation \$1.25.
PAUL ROSESON sings in Washington Park (near 52nd and South Parkway) Sunday, July 12, 1:30 p.m. Auspices: Freedom Associates.

ILLINOIS
DISABLE
EDITION

The Worker

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Rabbi Fears New Injustices from Hysteria that Killed Rosenbergs

CHICAGO.—A leading Chicago rabbi, Dr. G. George Fox, this week expressed his fear of an aftermath of injustice which he said may follow in the wake of the killing of the Rosenbergs

through "a misdirection of justice." The head of the South Shore Temple congregation wrote in his weekly column in The Sentinel, the magazine of Chicago's Jewish community:

"The Rosenbergs are gone—but the sickness that gave them the death penalty is still among us."

Rabbi Fox was one of those who pleaded for clemency for the Rosenbergs although he is bitterly anti-Communist and believed that the Rosenbergs were guilty.

His column, however, reflected the disturbed views of those who saw the death sentence in the case as resulting from hysteria.

He wrote this week: "I only plead that hysteria should not so far endanger our liberties that our sense of justice be crippled by fear and mercilessness."

In the column, Rabbi Fox stated that Judge Kaufman, who handed down the death penalty, "as the

case, "was the unconscious victim of furor that has seized many fellow-Americans."

"I dread the possibility that his decision may inspire less worthy men to follow his example," he wrote.

His column pictured Judge Kaufman as living today in the "shadow" of the Rosenberg penalty, and expressed the hope that Kaufman's decision "will not pursue him to a point of violating his health." The rabbi said he feared this would be the effect on him, were he in Kaufman's place.

Said Rabbi Fox: "I am strongly convinced that under normal circumstances, the Rosenbergs would still be living."

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Mobsters Bomb, Fire Home of Negro Family in Englewood

CHICAGO.—Mob terror has struck once again in Englewood, where the home of a Negro family was bombed and then a few days later set on fire with a flaming can of gasoline.

The building is at 5803 S. Aberdeen, just three blocks from the scene of the riotous Peoria Street outbreak four years ago.

D. M. Byner, a Negro pipe-fitter, was prevented from moving into the building after having purchased it several weeks ago.

However, another Negro family, Henry Beadle, his wife and three children, did move in as tenants shortly before the bomb blast which shattered the front porch.

SEVERAL DAYS LATER, hoodlums launched a new assault in clear view of police who were stationed there after the

bombing.

Raymond Harper, the former owner who was still living on the second floor, looked out the window and saw the front of the building flames.

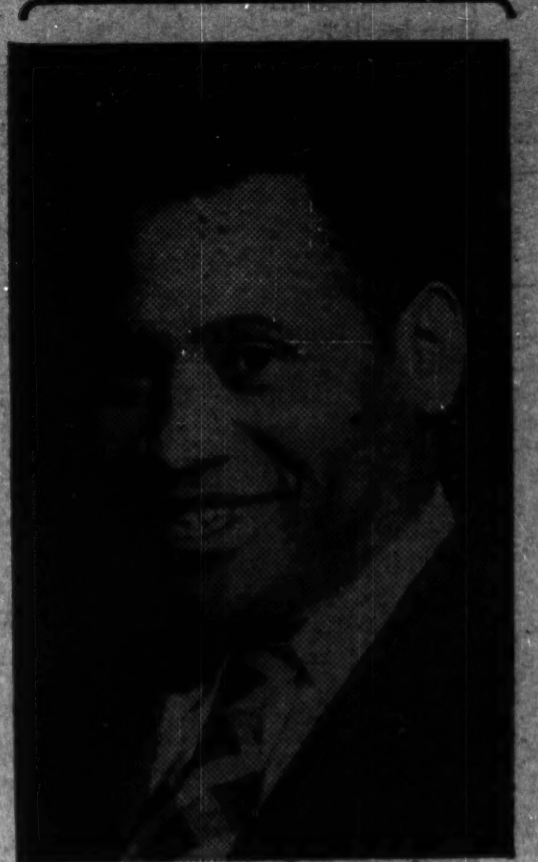
The blaze was put out by police and firemen. The police saw a man throw a can full of burning gasoline on the porch. One of the policeman gave chase but said he was unable to catch the arsonist.



ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1953



PAUL ROBESON

Robeson to Talk On Peace, Africa

CHICAGO.—Paul Robeson's concert here on Sunday afternoon will be a rally for liberation of the people of Africa. Robeson will sing and speak on Sunday afternoon, July 12, in Washington Park, near 53rd and South Parkway. His topic will be "World Peace, Africa and Negro Rights," showing the link between these key issues facing the people here and throughout the world.

The arrangements committee announced that in case of rain, the concert would be held on the following evening Monday, July 13, in Washington Park.

Many Unions Here See Need for Joint Action

CHICAGO.—A number of labor unity moves developed here this week in the wake of the agreement on joint action by the AFL and CIO meat packing unions.

The AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters opened a series of sessions with the Teamsters Union. The discussions reportedly centered on the possibility of joint organizing activity and on overlapping jurisdictional questions.

At the same time, several AFL crafts joined forces in presenting wage demands to the newspapers here. These include the mailers, newspaper truck drivers and stereotypers.

It was also announced that the building trades unions here are expanding the use of their



joint conference board.

In the farm equipment industry, a joint conference took place last week among the AFL, CIO and independent locals which

bargain for workers at the Oliver Corporation in towns throughout this region.

However, there was no progress reported in the efforts of the AFL and the UE-FE to draw the UAW-CIO and other unions into joint discussions of problems at International Harvester.

Efforts to compel Harvester to re-open its contracts have thus far been balked by the company.

In the AFL-CIO joint campaign in the meat packing industry, both unions this week demanded joint wage negotiations with the "Big Four" packers.

The two unions are reportedly submitting the same demands for a wage increase and a hospitalization plan.



THE DU PONTS who have just concluded their defense in a so-called federal anti-trust suit here have just settled their hotel bill for their seven-month stay in Chicago.

The bill at the Palmer House and the Drake was \$750,000 for the duPonts, their lawyers and staff.

Of course, you can wine and dine a lot of others for that sum of money. But you can be sure it wasn't just sheer extravagance.

The duPonts are known to be wily investors—and the outcome of the trial may show that they made another very good investment.

THE EXPLOSION of an ammunition dump on the Northwest Side last Sunday night has made a lot of Chicagoans pretty mad.

Many of them said nothing about the "civil defense" sirens blaring in their ears, about army encampments blossoming out along the lakefront and everywhere else, about the hysteria-inciting posters everywhere you turn.

But now to have this thing blow up in own backyards! Who's gonna defend us from the civil defense?

IN RECENT YEARS, Raymond S. McKeough, former Chicago New Deal Congressman, has been working in the government International Claims Commission.

However, the big steal now taking place in Washington has proved too much for him. His last case was allocating him. His last case was allocating \$17 million which the government of Yugoslavia agreed to pay American claimants for their wartime losses in that country.

Apparently, McKeough balked at turning the bulk of it over the Standard Oil Co. So, he's been fired.

EDITORIAL in the Chicago Tribune (July 6): "The Russians are said to have shot 18 of their soldiers who refused to fire upon German demonstrators. . . . The story has not been confirmed but it is inherently plausible."

Why plausible? Because of 19 other reports which have never been verified but which seem to be plausible.

Why plausible? Well, you know the rest.

By CARL HIRSCH

IN VETOING the Broyles Bill, Gov. William G. Stratton acted under a forceful people's mandate which he could not ignore.

The story of how that mandate was registered over a period of four months of a stormy legislative struggle is one of the most instructive and encouraging lessons of these times.

It tells volumes about where the people really stand on the question of McCarthyism.

REMEMBER that this happened in Illinois, a state which is under the daily drugging influence of the McCarthyite Chicago Tribune, under a Republican administration which the Tribune considers its own.

This is Rep. Harold L. Velde's state, neighboring the states that produced Sen. William Jenner and Joseph McCarthy himself.

But the broad and magnificent response of the people in revealed the widespread distrust opposition of the Broyles Bill of these witchhunters and mind-

crushers

This valiant fight revealed what people will do when confronted face-to-face with the personal and direct threat of McCarthyism.

EACH OF THE components in the fight against the Broyles Bill say its danger to them and refused steadfastly to believe that this was simply an "anti-Communist" bill.

The trade unions of Illinois insisted that this was an anti-labor bill. The CIO, AFL and independent unions hammered this point throughout the long campaign. And they thundered this fact at Gov. Stratton during the critical days before the veto finally came through.

The churches saw this bill mainly as a restriction on their right to interest themselves in social questions. The largest church body in the state, the Illinois Council of Churches representing 4,000 Protestant congregations, reflected this view.

The campus and educational organizations saw the threat in the Broyles Bill to academic

freedom. And the faculty and student bodies of large and small schools throughout Illinois made the defeat of this bill a main concern.

MOREOVER, the unprecedented breadth of the opposition developed in an atmosphere of growing hatred of McCarthyism, at a time when McCarthyism had exposed itself more fully than ever before as the face of fascism.

While the Broyles Bill veiled its threat in such phraseology as "the world Communist movement," "subversive organization," "force and violence," apparently few people were deceived as to its real intent.

THE FIGHT against the Broyles Bill became the reaction of millions in this state to the "excesses" indulged in by the McCarthy, McCarran, Velde and Jenners.

There is no other explanation for some of the following aspects of the fight:

One of the strongest opponents of the bill was Rev. Joseph Albrecht of Pekin, Ill.,

pastor of Rep. Velde's own Methodist church, who was incensed over Velde's attacks on clergymen.

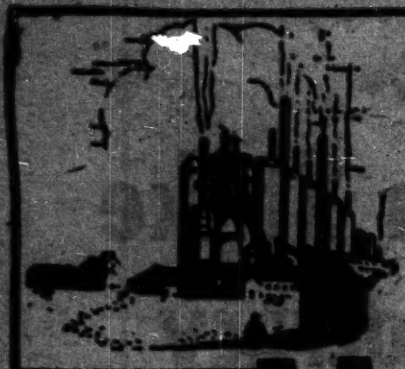
A Republican House leader, Rep. Arthur W. Sprague, fought the bill on the theory that "a chemical analysis might prove that a bottle labelled poison for Communists is poison for everybody."

The president of the Chicago Teachers Union, John M. Fewkes, charged that "these bills will cause untold suffering to American teachers."

The Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers saw through the purpose of this bill and declared that it would "impair free discussion of vital questions, disrupt school administration and discourage qualified personnel from remaining or accepting positions in the public school system."

The downstate fight against the bill was powerful, drawing opposition to the measure from businessmen in Matton, Jacksonville, Springfield and Metropolis; from Eldon Berry, chair-

(Continued on Page 15)



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U.S. Allies Impatient For Truce in Korea

— See Page 4 —

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Mine Owners' Thugs Said They'd Shoot ... and They Did Frameup on Widen Mountain

By JOSEPH NORTH
GLAY, W. Va.

YOU get to the bleak village of Widen and its 250 red frame company houses by cutting across the mountains from Ivydale on Route 4.

The world is green here, the branches of the aged trees arch overhead and nature has built its own cathedral on the dizzy ridges. You look down into silent valleys that are as virgin as they were a couple hundred years ago when the ancestors of the Widen coal miners came in from Scotland, Ireland and England to hack the clearings out of the wilderness.

This, the maps tell you, is where Daniel Boone lived.

West Virginia is the 46th state in density of population and off the main highway you go miles without meeting a soul. But you know that sixteen miles in you will cross the boundaries of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company which owns outright 125 square miles of your native land.

You have just been to the strikers food headquarters at Ivydale where you met Daryl Douglas, a square-shouldered man of thirty-nine who has spent all his adult years in these mines and who is one of their foremost strike leaders.

HE IS A STEADY man with an open countenance and his firm voice is courteous. He was measuring out flour and potatoes, bacon and beans to the miner's wives who come every



THREE OF THESE ARE FRAMED ON MURDER CHARGES: Fifty Widen, W. Va., miners are herded into a cell built for 10 in Clay County Prison. They were grilled

for eight days by State Police after coal corporation gangsters shot up their food kitchen in the Widen mountains. The trial starts July 27.

Tuesday to get their week's allotment of food which the United Mine Workers has made possible. His sandy-haired boy of ten is helping him.

Douglas is a busy man these days, busy as he was when he ran the motors at the mine and he suggested you head on to

the food kitchen which is some sixteen miles away, near the town of Widen. "That's where it was" he said.

I had told him I came down from New York to write the truth of the Widen story, something no paper there has done. He is glad I came to tell the

truth, there is plenty of it to tell, he smiles, and he pulls a sack of potatoes to the counter. He said I could get the whole story and the lay of the land at the food kitchen which the caravan of gun thugs had shot up at 4:20 A.M. that morning of May 7. They came in ten

cars that morning after they had cruised by in 100 cars the day before shouting "Remember Four A.M."

The strikers knew what that meant and they sent delegations all day to everybody they knew who had a say about these

(Continued on Page 11)

Top CIO-AFL Leaders Have Hand in 'Project X'

By GEORGE MORRIS

WHAT PART do the top leaders of the AFL and CIO have in the notorious operation "Project X"—for subversion in the East European democracies—for which the U. S. government allocated \$100,000,000?

This question is suggested anew by the role in Stockholm of George Meany and Walter Reuther who head the AFL and CIO delegations, to the congress of the International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions. They were most distinguished there for pressing their "Project X" policy as against the increasing inclination among European ICFTU affiliates and their respective governments towards big-power negotiations.

Reuther went so far in a

speech before the ICFTU congress as to call for more subversion and provocations behind the "Iron Curtain" adding "it need be also with weapons."

THE DISPATCH in the New York Times of July 7 that reported on Reuther's speech, also disclosed that he and Meany joined on a letter to President Eisenhower appealing for greater financial support for "Project X" type of activities in East Germany. Reuther personally flew to East Berlin to step up the CIO's part in "Project X."

"Project X" is no longer the secret it was when an amendment to a Mutual Security Bill sneaked through by Rep. Kersten of Wisconsin made it law. While its supporters were reluc-

tant to say much about it, after the Berlin Riot they blossomed forth with sweeping claims to justify it. Spencer D. Irvin, foreign news commentator of the Cleveland Plain Dealer notes that much of the \$100,000,000 "has been used, and not just for the welfare of the people who escape to the West."

Nor was there any secrecy a day after the Berlin riots when President Eisenhower allotted another \$50,000,000 specifically for West Berlin, for use in the war against East Berlin.

NOR IS THERE a secret any more of the part the top CIO-AFL labor leaders have in operation "Project X." Long before "Project X" became a law, both AFL and CIO leaders

sought a place in the State Department's sun by offering "labor attaches" to help in any subversive operations that could be developed through labor channels. The late William Green wrote an editorial in the American Federationist of April, 1950 in which he called for help to the "undergrounds" in East Europe and China.

"All organized groups of democratic citizens in this and other countries should band together to aid the underground forces..." he wrote.

"We have many citizens who are familiar with foreign countries and can serve our nation... by helping to organize and maintain resistance in the nations grabbed by Stalin. These resistance groups should provide

the best possible intelligence sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war. This is one contribution all groups and all exiles can make..."

IN MORE recent days the AFL inspired well-placed publicity in some of the most circulated magazines to play up its contribution to operation "Project X." Last September's Readers Digest, for example, carried an article by Don Robinson, who has edited an AFL publication and has been doing publicity work for the ICFTU's machinery here. The article is a "glorification" of Irving Brown, the AFL's "roving ambassador" abroad. He is described as a "one-man OSS" and was cred-

(Continued on Page 4)

'I Saw the Riot in East Berlin'

How the 'X-Day' Plot to Overthrow the German Democratic Republic Was Foiled

See Page 5

Even Senators Feel Winds of Peace Blow

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON.

SEARCHING QUESTIONS as to the whole course of U.S. foreign policy are at last being asked in Congress—and by some of the most powerful figures on Capitol Hill. The troubled concern expressed by some of these Congressmen reflects the deep crisis of American foreign policy and the yearning of the people for peace.

This questioning is whether, under the cloak of "peace," we have not actually embarked on a path of military conquest. Few of these Congressmen propose realistic alternatives for peace, but just as the world-wide demand for peace produced the questioning it can also produce the alternatives.

OUTSTANDING in this connection was the speech on the floor of the Senate by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D-Ia.), who announced regretfully to his colleagues that his conscience compelled him for this first time in his career to vote against appropriations for Mutual Security Administration.

"While we continue to pay lip service to efforts to unite the nations of the world in effective coalition for peace," Sen. Gillette declared, "we have actually changed the course of our progress and the goal of our endeavors by emphasis on the development and perpetuation of a military machine."

Sen. Gillette is a man who speaks on foreign policy with more authority than most Congressmen. A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was one of the original members of the eight-man bi-partisan Senate Committee that helped steer U.S. participation in the UN. Of these original eight Senators only one other, Walter F. George (D-Ga.), is now in the Senate and even he announced that this would be the last time he would ever vote for Mutual Security Appropriations.

GILLETTE, while mistakenly continuing to blame the USSR for the world's ills, charged that the path to "militarization" rather than peace had been taken three or four years ago, even before the present Administration took office.

"While the trend toward militarization of our foreign policy has grown even more pronounced under the new administration," he declared, "than it was under the previous one, this trend began some years before the present administration took office. I opposed that trend when it began. I oppose it even more vehemently today."

"I believe we have lost sight of our goal of peace," he stated, "in our pursuit of the goal of world-wide military security."

The claim that MSA or its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, was for "economic" rehabilitation is being refuted, he said, by the fact that 90 percent of the MSA appropriation is for armaments while only 10 percent is for "economic aid."

Declaring that he would vote for the bill if it were really for economic aid, Gillette added: "But the entire emphasis in this bill is on purely military considerations. There is in this bill unmistakable proof of almost complete militarization of our entire foreign policy."

"I URGE," he went on, "a return to the crusade for peace through world-wide cooperation in the United Nations on which we embarked in the closing years of the late war, and I urge that we turn away from the crusade of arms in which we are now engaged, and away from the course that leads straight and unerringly to a final global atomic catastrophe from which conceivably no single man, woman or child would come out alive."

"I stand for placing the emphasis and direction of our power



I WANT YOUR UNION BOOK!

and resources toward peace rather than toward war."

And again he called for a reversal of the policy under which "we now find ourselves proceeding along the path toward World War III."

Gillette was the most outspoken of the Senators debating the Mutual Security appropriation, which was finally adopted to the tune of \$5.3 billion. But there were others who noted that it could no longer be claimed that MSA and its predecessor, the Marshall Plan, had resulted or were resulting in economic strengthening of other nations. George was one.

ANOTHER WAS Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) who noted that Western Europe's economy was going backward instead of rising.

"More and more we see signs that our aid is creating resentment rather than friendship and division rather than unity," Mansfield declared. His amendment to shorten the period of mutual security "aid" was adopted.

A number of senators argued that not only was this policy not helping Europe but the continued huge appropriations were also damaging us economically.

ALSO SYMPTOMATIC of the peace pressure was the introduction by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt) of a resolution (Sen. Conc. 32) urging the government to work through the UN for universal disarmament. It is true that the resolution is merely a general statement for putting the government on record in favor of disarmament if achievable. It is also true that among the 33 co-sponsors are some of the most rabid Taftites and armaments promoters.

But also true is the fact that these men recognized the peace sentiment of their own constituents and found it "good politics" to have some pro-peace move, no matter how vague, to their credit.

A number of senators, discussing the resolution, stated that they feared our present course envisages no outcome other than a new world war. Virtually, all of them, however, sought to place responsibility for the armaments race on the Soviet Union, in complete con-

tradition to the actual record.

THESE EXPRESSIONS in Congress, which one can expect to see increasing as the pressure for peace mounts throughout the world and at home, are already a partial vindication of the valiant peace forces who have stood up to McCarthyite pressure right from the beginning of the cold war.

But the questioning and the concern about our future national security can be changed into active positive action for peace. It can be done if the cry grows stronger for a truce in Korea now, for Big Power negotiations for peace.

Un-Americans Ganged Up on Them

Hearn's Strike Solid in 8th Week

By ELIHU S. HICKS

EIGHT WEEKS is a long time to be on strike. Bills mount up. Savings, if any, disappear. Your feet ache from the daily pounding of the pavement. You see the boss use a scab union, lying newspapers, and even the federal government to break your strike—but you keep walking.

That, in brief, is the story of 800 department store workers in New York City whose strike against the Hearn stores started May 14.

Last year Hearn's, which is run by the Albert M. Greenfield banking transportation and real estate interests, began a change-over to self-service selling with the avowed purpose of cutting out jobs. Within a few months more than a thousand workers had been fired.

THE WORKERS, through their union, District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers (then independent), insisted that the company at least recognize seniority in the lay-offs and severance pay.

Finally, after months of negotiations, the workers were forced to strike, calling on the rest of labor and the public for support.

Last week the Velde Un-American committee came into town and immediately summoned six leaders of District 65 to testify about their past and present politi-

cal beliefs and activities.

During the two-hour inquisition Carl Andren, union vice-president in charge of department stores, revealed that the boss had threatened that a Congressional committee would come in to harass the union in the event of a strike. And, said Andren, "Here it is."

From the start, Hearn's management made it clear that it was going to try smashing the strike and the union. Taking expensive ads in the daily newspapers, the company put out every McCarthyite charge and smear that the ads could hold. Charging that the union leadership (which is well known for its own red-baiting) is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist-dominated," the boss demanded that the CIO reconsider its decision to readmit the union to its ranks. District 65 had become affiliated with the CIO the day the strike broke, after having been expelled during a CIO witch-hunt purge of its ranks. Now the CIO had decided that the 65 leadership, through consistent red-baiting, had "cleaned itself" and was now "respectably" anti-Communist.

THE UN-AMERICANS now took up the bosses' club and attempted to beat the union-leaders into submission. Having experie-

ed two other congressional union-busting "investigations," however, the labor leaders knew that "a trap is being set" and refused to answer the committee's stock questions.

The very next day, ailing committee chairman Rep. Harold Velde demanded that the National Labor Relations Board certify District 65 and pave the way for a scab union which the boss had brought into the stores. Velde's demand was made from a hospital bed in Mount Sinai Hospital where he had been kept abreast of the anti-union hearing the previous day.

The same day, the NLRB turned down the union's unfair labor practices charge against the company, insuring the company's union a chance to force a strike-breaking election.

ON THE PICKET lines the workers—Negro, white, Puerto Rican, Italian, Irish—continue their answer. Sun-burned from the weeks of marching in the summer heat, pickets appeal to the passing shoppers. The company has tried to lure the public in by running a phony 20 percent sale.

Most of the pickets are women, many are white haired mothers and grandmothers who have spent

(Continued on Page 13)

July 4th Fireworks In Philly

ILGWU Women Strike For Union Democracy

PHILADELPHIA.

A MASS REVOLT, mainly of women, under the slogan "democracy and freedom," broke out here against David Dubinsky's local machine, as the July 4 holidays began. With 4,000 of the 5,000 members of Local 15, International Ladies Garment Workers Union involved, and resentment over wage-cuts powering the struggle, the workers shut down the bulk of the industry and picketed union headquarters for the resignation of Dress Joint Board Manager William Ross.

The long-brewing struggle, powdered largely by the indignation over discriminatory wage settlements and wage cuts agreed to by William Ross, manager of the Dress Joint Board, exploded when Ross moved to eliminate Josephine Spica from serving as business agent to the 40 of the 55 shops that were under her jurisdiction.

Miss Spica was elected business agent for 13 years. The bulk of the shops she serviced were arbitrarily shifted by Ross to Benjamin Feldman and Joseph Carreiro, who were appointed business agents. With the industry paralyzed and the workers determined, the heads of the Dress Manufacturers Association called David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, into the picture. They threatened to sue the union.

Last week Dubinsky wired Miss Spica to accept the orders of Ross or her resignation would be requested. Most of the workers involved are women, but cutters and other men in the trade are also active in the fight. Italian-Americans are predominant, but there were also hundreds of Negro, Jewish and others in the meeting.

About 80 percent of the industry's dress and children's garment shops are down. The climax of the long fight came last Thursday night when 1,500 angry workers packed the auditorium of the union's hall and waited for a joint board meeting to announce the decision on their protest involving Miss Spica. Their anger was stimulated by the shut-off on Ross' order of the air-conditioning system, and the lockup of extra chairs in the basement of the hall. Then came the announcement that no decision was reached

by the joint board. The women left the hall to return Monday morning to get the decision.

"We will give them 72 hours," said Miss Spica, "to decide what they want to do."

"But if another business agent tries to deal with any chairlady who refuses, and as a result she is fired, then it's up to the membership to do as they see fit."

Some of the women were less patient and wanted to force an immediate showdown. But Rose Caruso, chairlady of the local's executive board, said, "We've been fighting this for six months."

At Tuesday's meeting it developed that resentment over "sellout" wage deals gave chief impetus to the explosion. Miss Spica said at the meeting yesterday that Ross and George W. Taylor, the impartial industry chairman, were "used by members of the employers' association to give the biggest sell-out I have ever seen."

"Let's be on the up and up," she continued. "If there are to be reductions then we should tell people about them."

She stressed her fight was not a fight against the union but against "a dictator."

Ross says I am just a plain rank and file, that I never became a union leader," she went on. "Ross never was among the rank and file. I hope I never forget how it was down in the shops."

Miss Spica charged Ross with demanding "rubber stamp" delegates from the locals to the joint board.

"Ross said he would fire me if I don't send stooges to represent the local in the joint board," she said.

"Is this a dictatorship?" she asked, as the audience shouted in the affirmative.

"The pay cuts were put across without the knowledge of the workers," she went on, and charged that in some cases wage differentials were allowed of as much as 25 percent on garments.

Fired by UAW as Pro-Fascist

DETROIT. — Some typewriter hacks in the State Department are trying to palm off as a genuine labor leader a character the Auto Workers got rid of back in 1942 on suspicion of having Nazi connections. He is Richard Deverall, AFL representative in Asia.

Deverall spends most of his time in Tokyo, where he was first placed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Ernie Hill, Chicago Daily News correspondent in Asia, quotes Deverall to this effect on the aftermath of MacArthur's policies in Japan:

"This healthy labor movement is a direct result of Gen. MacArthur's policies here. We started the (Japanese) labor movement."

In 1941 Deverall was educational director of the CIO Auto Workers. At the 1942 UAW convention, however, the educational department was taken out of his hands. Here is the way the UAW resolution read:

"Whereas, in the hands of the UAW-CIO Education Department is vested the responsibility for developing the educational and political understanding of 700,000 auto and aircraft workers, and today this department has the particularly important task of explaining to the union membership the need for winning the war and

"Whereas, the head of this department, Richard L. G. Deverall, was formerly editor of a magazine 'Christian Social Action,' in which he printed editorials and signed articles directly and indirectly praising Hitler, Franco, Mussolini and Petain and openly attacking our present allies, Great Britain and the USSR, and

"Whereas, today Deverall prints a magazine, the 'Distributor,' which is sent out to UAW-CIO members, and deliberately selects books by known Fascists and anti-Semites to be reviewed in its columns, and

"Whereas, despite considerable expenditures of union funds, work done by the UAW Education Department has failed to bring the rank and file essential CIO policies for unionism and for victory in the present world conflict.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved: That this seventh convention of the UAW-CIO instruct its international officers and the executive board to set an example for the nation in this time of crisis, by placing the international union education department under individuals fully loyal to the cause of the American working people in the present world struggle against dic-

tatorship." The international executive board later discharged Deverall from the post of educational director and appointed William Levitt to the post.

It's reported that the present UAW president, now also president of the CIO, Walter Reuther, made the motion for the removal

of Deverall, accompanying it with the comment that the union wanted no fascists.

Deverall admitted to membership in the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, a rabidly anti-Communist clique that seeks to give the impression that it speaks for all Catholic workers.

—WILLIAM ALLAN.

'Wage Earner' Exposes Rotten Conditions of Migrant Labor

DETROIT.—"The Wage Earner," spokesman for the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, is to be congratulated for a devastating on-the-spot survey of the terrible conditions under which migrant farm laborers are forced to work in Michigan.

The survey carries facts and figures which reveal that the conditions exposed by William Allan in The Worker of Aug. 22, 1948, have not improved. (Allan's story, "\$35 a Head," was reprinted in the anthology, Fighting Words.)

The Wage Earner's reporter, Emery J. Biro, describes the miserable, crowded, lightless 8' x 10' shacks and tents to which some 100,000 migrant farm workers are consigned, eight in each, minus water or sanitary facilities.

He reports that bean pickers average \$3 to \$4 a day; onion

weeders, 70 cents an hour. Furthermore, they are subject to abuses—the recruiter, crew leader or driver taking 25 percent of their pay for the day; the labor contractor, who clears large sums on the labor of Mexican nationals, stranding them for a day at farms where they can get only a couple of hours work.

Biro unfortunately writes off the possibility of organizing these migrant workers into trade unions. But labor's failure to organize them to date does not mean that this much-needed task is impossible. Biro also discounts the likelihood of getting legislation passed to correct the many abuses, because the migrants are not voting residents. But politicians can be influenced by labor demands, if labor—the CIO particularly—gets help to the situation.

A FASCIST-TYPE PROPOSAL

DETROIT.—Fascist-type industry councils and national economic councils, representing labor, management and owner groups, are advocated in July Wage Earner.

The ACTU sheet answers a long complaint from reader James Marlowe to the effect that the consumer gets rooked during such a strike as that held recently at Ford's Canton, Ohio, plant. The writer wants "consumer" representation in negotiations between labor and management.

Wage Earner writer William A. Ryan, in reply, admits that the "consumer" is hard to identify, and proposes instead that the general public can best be "given proper consideration" by industry councils and national economic councils "where the representatives of the various groups could intelligently agree on a method of advancement much more in accordance with the common good than the system of taking unfair advantage at every opportunity."

In other words a self-styled labor sheet wants the end of collective bargaining! It wants labor to be IN A MINORITY, for "management" and "owner" groups with

which it would be joined in these councils are essentially one and the same. Thus "labor trouble" is to be avoided by muzzling and "out-voting" labor!

A true labor newspaper would attempt to convince the "consumer's" spokesman that inasmuch as management is out for maximum profits—for all it can get—labor must necessarily get in and fight if it is not to lose everything it has won in past years and even go backward. Furthermore LABOR is the biggest consumer; and millions of small farmers, shopkeepers, service trades depend on labor's purchasing power to keep going.

Any statement that the "consumer's" interest will best be served by the proposed "industry councils" etc. is pure deception of wage-earning readers. Abolish unions; give owner-management the main say and the general public will soon find that America has been put in the same strait-jacket which Mussolini fashioned for the Italian people and Hitler for the Germans. Wages will go down, prices up and profits will soar—until the inevitable crash.

REDBAITER LICKED TWICE

WAYNE. — The Ford-Lincoln Mercury workers, members of UAW-CIO Local No. 900, made doubly sure that they weren't going to have a local union leadership that was for 5 year contracts, backed penny wage raises and loved to red bait. So they voted twice out of office one Art Valenti, incumbent president of No. 900 and most of his slate.

Valenti after getting voted out in the first election, called a meeting where, through some fancy conniving, there was scheduled another election. This was held quite a step from the plant where the first election had been held. Along with this move to prevent a vote, Valenti used red baiting, including an attack on the Michigan Worker. But the Lincoln workers saw through all this phony stuff and voted Valenti again out of office, this time by over 400 majority instead of the ninety in the first election. His opponent, Harry Clark, was elected and carried 17 Executive Board members out of 21 on his ticket with him. Clark's program is: end 5 year contracts, wage increases now, no more penny wage cuts.

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AUTOTOWN ALLEY

MISSION MUFFED—Vic Reuther, who went to Europe as the CIO agent for the State Department to split the trade union movement there as part of Project "X" is returning to America, with his mission unsuccessful. He is in line for the post of Assistant Secretary of Labor and hopes that if the present porkchopper—AFLer Durkin resigns, that he, Vic, will take over.

CHEW OF TOBACCO—R. J. Thomas, one time president of the UAW, is going to be made the president of the Wholesale and Retail Clerks Union, CIO. That his payoff for not leading any struggle against Reuther's policies of war, red baiting, boss collaboration, Dick Leonard, former UAW vice-president, got his payoff some weeks ago. He is now assistant to Reuther. Both of them are rabid red baiters. They have to be to work for Reuther.

CONVENTION—The Wayne County CIO convention, scheduled for Aug. 8 at Dairy Workers Hall, may see a nice slate of candidates put up to give the present officers a run for the job. Certainly with lots of new officers in UAW locals, no blank checks will be handed out to the present officers, Messrs Mike Nowak, Al Bar-I hour and Alex Fuller.

NIX 5 YEAR PACT—The Borg Warner workers have gotten a two-year contract, refusing to accept any five-year contract. The pact includes 10 cents an hour hike for skilled, nothing for production, except that 19 cents of the 24-cent cost of living increases since 1950 can't be cut; plus a new pension and security plan. The workers won their fight against speedup by beating the proposal of retiming, jobs on piecework weekly. The company used this technique to cut wages.

PARKE DAVIS—The Parke Davis CIO Chemical Workers threw out of their strike settlement any escalator clauses, won a four and one-half cents an hour wage increase, and five cents next year and the company agreed to freeze 19 cents granted in cost of living wage boosts.

UPGRADING—A Negro worker in the Frigidaire Division of GM in Dayton, where two Negro workers are upgraded into the tool room, wants to know of any other experiences of Negroes being upgraded in tool rooms. The tool rooms are the last strongholds of white supremacy for the employers in many cases. Write to us if you know of any more upgrading.

PROFITS—For every dollar the Ford Motor Co. paid out in wages and salaries, it made 53 cents profit. On each of the 13,835 men and women the company employed last year, it made a profit of \$2,016 before taxes, while the average earnings of hourly rated employees, also before taxes were \$3,449. So you can imagine what the profit melon was in the U. S. A. Ford Motor Co.

INCOME—The average income of Negro workers last year was \$2,100 as compared with \$3,300 for whites. Negro women workers yearly average in 1952 was \$800 and for whites \$1,900. This is from a report of the AFL.

WRITE A LETTER—Katherine Hyndman, for the last nine months in Crown Point jail, Indiana, being held without bail, is a victim of the Walter McCarran Act. We urge all readers of the paper to write her a letter or a postcard of greetings. She has been held longer in jail than any other of the 300 Walter McCarran victims.

GASOLINE—Oil companies upped prices in Michigan 10 times for a total of six and one-half cents between 1946 and 1950. The last price increase of a penny a gallon nets \$34,000,000 a year in increased income for the oil companies.

PURGED—James Scanlon, chief deputy in the County Treasurer's office, reported retired this week, was really driven out by anti-union elements in County Treasurer Stoll's office. Scanlon, a pioneer labor leader, now a very sick man, got the axe because he once was an organizer for the United Mine Workers. Stoll owes his election year after year to Scanlon's ability. Labor will remember Stoll's knife job when election time comes around.

WHEN?—The UAW-CIO, which has been laying low on asking for another NLRB election at open shop Burroughs Adding Machine, despite the fact that it has enough cards signed and initiation fees in to get an election (30 percent), is doing some second thinking on it, since the AFL Firemen won an election in Burroughs recently.

TRUTH—Mark (not Marx, as he modestly says he isn't) Beltaire notes in his column in the Free Press that every time a storm blows a bath of fear sweeps over the citizens of Michigan. He says that it must be the atom bomb that makes people feel "porely." That's the smartest thing he wrote in a long time.

TIGERS—Since last June the Briggs Manufacturing Co. that owns the lily white Detroit Tigers has shelled out an estimated quarter of a million dollars in bonuses to promising prospects while signing 71 for baseball careers. Not a single one was Negro.

SELLING OUT—Kaiser workers living in Willow Run Village suspect that the Public Housing Authority, which wants to boost rents 10 percent has back of their minds the selling of the project to a private real estate outfit as is being done in Detroit. This can mean mass evictions of workers, as also scheduled for Detroit where projects have been sold.

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What Next for Discarded Kaiser Workers?

By WILLIAM ALLAN

WILLOW RUN—The commercial press these days wonders "what will Henry Kaiser do now that his airplane contracts have been cancelled?" No paper asks what can happen to the families of 16,000 Kaiser workers, most of whom already have lost their jobs.

In a visit to Willow Run, where 1,500 Kaiser workers live, Negro and white, it was easy to see that unemployment had hit. Workers were sitting outside the clap board shacks. Many cars were parked up and down the narrow street.

We stopped at one place and talked with a Negro worker who said that most of his neighbors were laid off. "One of them," he said, "just got back from Detroit. Been there all day looking for all those jobs the papers say are there, but he didn't get any." To get a job in Detroit, he said, you have to show a quit slip before some of the companies will

BOSS PRESS CONCERNED WITH HENRY K's FUTURE—NOT WITH PLIGHT OF 16,000

even take an application.

A Kaiser worker will hesitate to ask for a quit slip until some things are straightened out. Because if he does then he gives up for good all his seniority rights and the six cents an hour that he has been paying into the pension fund over a period of five years. Thousands of dollars in equities belonging to the workers are laying in that pension fund and the agreement made by UAW top leaders and Henry Kaiser years ago, is that if Kaiser folds as a company, then the money goes to charity.

This is a basic issue because what is happening at Kaiser is a pattern that will unfold in other plants. Briggs and Hudson already have received severe cutbacks in orders.

The Negro worker wanted to know what we thought of a demand for severance pay. As a member of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, we told him that the Guild had severance pay agreements in its contracts and that if a huge kitty existed of Kaiser workers' money in a pension fund then charity should begin with the Kaiser workers, and a severance pay plan certainly was in order.

Meanwhile other acute problems were on the minds of Kaiser workers in the Willow Run village. Finance companies will be knocking at doors as soon as the first month's payments on cars, television sets, refrigerators are not met.

The Public Housing Authority wants to increase rents 10 percent come Sept. 1. Negro workers and women workers

face discrimination in getting jobs. There are 3,500 Negro workers who were employed by Kaiser. They will find getting a new job a battle against discrimination. The discriminatory quota system of hiring (one Negro to 100 whites) prevails in many plants.

Women workers, according to the Michigan Employment Security Commission, will find few or no jobs open. What the MESCC did not say is that Negro women, a number of whom worked at Kaiser, will find almost all factory jobs in the Detroit area barred to them.

But these are issues in which the auto magnates' press, the Detroit Times, Free Press and News, is not interested. There stories center around Henry Kaiser's plight.

Kaiser workers, victims of the GM monopoly squeeze on Kaiser, stand to lose all as Willow Run goes through with this program of "what's good for GM."

C. E. Wilson's Threat to Union Workers:

RUNAWAY SHOPS!

DETROIT—Unless the auto workers "forget" about union conditions won over a period of 20 years and become partners in a breakneck, mankilling speedup to put out war materials, says the GOP-NAM Defense Department headed by C. E. Wilson, then the biggest runaway shop in labor history is threatened here.

Wilson, speaking through his aide, Roger Kyes, and Pentagon brass hats filled the press and the air with charges that "lazy unionists" and "labor union abuses" are the reason for threatened cancellation of war orders and moving all "defense" work out of Detroit to small plants in "trouble free" labor areas.

The auto magnates' press here was quick to pick up the cue and start telling the workers in the automobile industry, regardless of whether they were working on "defense" work or automotive work, that they'd better stop being "indifferent" about management's appeals for sacrifices and get out higher production.

For many weeks, in a dozen GM plants for example, strike votes have taken place or have been authorized against speedup in Chevrolet Drop Forge in Detroit. Detroit GM Transmission, Buick and Fisher in Flint, etc. The campaign against speedup has been mounting. Many local union officials, backers of UAW president Walter Reuther have lost their offices through failure to fight speedup.

Dodge Local 3 swept out the entire slate of Reutherite officers because they did not struggle on speedup or defend workers' conditions in the giant Dodge-Chrysler plant. In GM's Chevrolet plants in Flint, where over 30,000 work, a brand new leadership has been elected, pledged to work for a peacetime economy program of trade with anyone who wants to buy vehicles, against speedup and for a ceasefire in Korea.

At Ford's Lincoln plant, Local 900, Art Valenti, president, was resoundingly defeated along with 17 of his supporters in the 21-man Executive Board when speedup beefs were kicked off and Valenti trotted off to Europe on a Marshall plan jaunt. A rank and file ticket was elected that announced backing of Ford Local 600's program.

Another side to the threat against the auto workers is that C. E. Wilson, former president of GM, recently said he intended to "narrow down" war orders to "reliable firms." This of course was taken to mean General Motors and other members of the Wall Street outfit now controlling the Cabinet.

Early victims of this monopoly squeeze have been 16,000 Kaiser workers who are jobless. Also layoffs will be coming for the Briggs and Hudson workers who have been made victims of the "narrowing down" monopoly squeeze.

Speeded-up Auto Workers Reject Charges of 'Loafing'

DETROIT—Paced by the anti-labor Detroit News and one of its scab reporters, Robert D'Arcy, the auto trusts seek to increase speedup some more in the industry and offset the fighting struggles of the workers against all-time-high production output.

Workers are resisting the speedup by all kinds of stoppages, strikes and strike votes. An example of how speedup is sweeping the industry is seen in the following data:

The Big Three (GM, Ford, Chrysler) got out of the workers 3,999,101 or 87% of the total gotten out by the whole industry from the workers in the first six months of 1953.

The workers produced 2,859,316 vehicles in the first half of 1952 and the Big Three's workers turned out 2,338,537 or 85% of that.

The News seeks to bulldoze the workers into more production by charging workers are "loafing." This production by workers of 3,999,101 was done by at least 20% less workers than worked on automotive production in 1952.

Emil Mazey, Secretary-Treasurer of the UAW-CIO, asserted:

"Statements purportedly from Air Force officials that Detroit workers are lazy and indifferent are a slander on the men and women . . . who have made the

American Automobile industry the most productive and most profitable in the world.

"Air Force officials who made such statements are either deliberately misrepresenting the truth or else are speaking out of gross stupidity. This is particularly true when they speak of auto workers with high seniority bumping 'experienced' aircraft workers off jobs . . .

"To refute these Air Force charges, one has only to look at the astronomical profit figures of the automobile industry (GM \$558,000,000 in 1952, \$151,261,876 in the first quarter of 1953; Chrysler \$78 million in 1952 in profits; Ford was estimated to have made several hundred million in profit in 1952) . . .

"The aircraft industry, on the other hand, makes profits only when it is subsidized by the taxpayers. Its managements are the goldplated panhandlers of our era. They have always paid lower wages than the automobile industry.

"There is reason to believe that the present charges against workers are inspired in part by efforts of aircraft managements to obtain, through pressures on the Air Force, monopoly on aircraft production."

FORD WORKER DESCRIBES HOW PACT PERMITS MORE SPEEDUP

Editor, Michigan Worker:

Our five-year contract at Ford gives a green light for workers to be speeded up. The company 'gave' us a penny raise because of 'improvements'—to encourage speedup. . . . now they try to increase production.

In the Dearborn Stamping Plant, Rouge, an assembly worker assembles at the rate of 1,716 an hour. Three washers and three rivets are placed on the line at the rate of 286 per hour for one worker. Imagine working at the rate of 29 a minute. You work like a machine.

In every building the company is out to get more production from the 'sweat-filled penny.' The only way to effectively handle speedup is by the workers on the job. The contract is legalistic, with a watch geared to the speed of a machine. Filing a grievance only means that the workers are protesting, but to stop speedup immediately is

required.

Workers should have a voice in setting standards. They should be allowed to go on strike immediately and not required to wait for the 'legal' OK from the UAW international.

—Rank and File Worker.

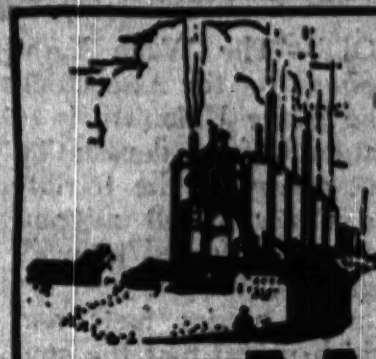
Ask Wide-Open Foreign Trade To Solve Canada M-H Layoffs

TORONTO—Some 500 Canadian Massey-Harris farm implement workers were laid off in June and 800-1,000 more may get the gate this month. These workers, members of UAW-CIO Local 439, are in the midst of vital discussions on what to do to save their bread and butter.

Tim Buck, Labor-Progressive (Communist) leader, wired Prime Minister St. Laurent that "not a single Massey-Harris worker need

lose his job." He urged:

"Act to halt this serious layoff. Many Western farmers need combines, and markets for M-H combines are available also in the British Commonwealth, People's China and many lands. Not one Massey-Harris worker need lose his job if your government will override the U. S. blockade of Canadian trade and put Canada First."



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Fight-Back Proposals As Auto Crisis Looms

DETROIT—Unemployment may hit midwestern auto centers in the fall as a result of cutbacks in auto production, the Federal Reserve Bank warned.

Continuation of output at the present speeded-up rate would mean over seven million new cars this year, whereas the present domestic and foreign markets can absorb at the most about six million, according to an FRB survey.

A general business depression, the bank stressed, would splash the demand for cars to a "fraction of the current level."

There is already an admitted slump in used car sales Ray Hayward, president of the National Used Car Dealers Association said:

"This picture is not bright. Prices are continuing to decline, the tight money policy is forcing sales resistance, and used car stocks are on the increase. All of this comes at a season of the year when, generally speaking, the used car business should be at its peak."

All this adds up to what the Federal Bank calls "impressive handwriting on the wall" of lowered auto output soon.

What can be done to stave off the crushing effects of unemployment on the auto workers?

That question is haunting every man and woman worker who knows that this "handwriting on the wall" spells out foreclosures on their homes, re-possession of their cars, refrigerators, television sets and then hunger.

Walter P. Reuther, as CIO president, gave a number of answers in a statement on "Peacetime Economic Prospects." To meet an objective of "full employment in time of peace" he proposed:

- Narrowed profit-rate margin.
 - Closing "the gap of the most few years between lagging wages and rising productivity" through wage increases "generally in excess of current productivity increases."
 - Reduced income taxes for lower and middle income families.
 - Price reductions.
 - Increased minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25; raising social security benefits and improving coverage; accelerating public housing and slum clearance programs; public health program, etc.
- Reuther sees this program as "an economic crusade in which every American, regardless of political party or economic status, must take part, for it is a crusade to save America from a depression which would directly affect the welfare of every American."

Every worker will obviously want to take part in this crusade. But many will add additional points not touched upon because of Reuther's subservience to the cold war program.

The UE national Harvester Conference Board proposed:

- Opening of world-wide trade; cracking the cold war barriers which cut off cash-in-hand orders for farm implements from China, the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries.

• Ending the grinding speedup which will eventually work everyone out of a job through tremendous overproduction.

• Immediate aid to farmers with lower implement prices, 100 percent parity, open up export markets, lower repair parts, more credit.

• No further use of public funds to build runaway plants or new competing plants abroad.

• An immediate federal program: nationwide construction of badly needed housing, highways, hospitals schools—the billions poured into arms can be turned into billions for construction workers, greater national purchasing power.